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WILLIAM BULLOKAR

THE AMENDMENT OF ORTHOGRAPHIE FOR ENGLISH SPEECH

LONDON 1580

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NUMBER 24

THE ENGLISH EXPERIENCE

ITS RECORD IN EARLY PRINTED BOOKS
PUBLISHED IN FACSIMILE

WILLIAM BULLOKAR

THE AMENDMENT OF ORTHOGRAPHIE FOR ENGLISH SPEECH

LONDON 1580

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Bullokars Booke at large, for the *Amendment* of *Orthographie* for English ſpeech: wherein, a moſt perfect ſupplie is made, for the wantes and double *ſoundes of letters in the olde Orthographie, with Examples for the* ſame, with the eaſie conference and vſe of both Orthographies, *to ſaue expences in Bookes for a time, vntill this amendment grow to a generall vſe, for* the eaſie, ſpeedie, and perfect reading and writing of Engliſh, (the ſpeech not changed, as ſome vntruly and maliciouſly, or at the leaſt ignorantlie blowe abroade) by the which amendement the ſame Author hath alſo framed a ruled Grammar, to be imprinted hereafter, for the ſame ſpeech, to no ſmall commoditie of the Engliſh Nation, not only to come to eaſie, ſpeedie, and perfect vſe of our owne language, but alſo to their eaſie, ſpeedie, and readie entrance into the ſecretes of other Languages, and eaſie and ſpeedie pathway to all Straungers, to vſe our Language, heeretofore very hard vnto them, to no ſmall profite and credite to this our Nation, and ſtay therevnto in the weightieſt cauſes.

There is alſo imprinted with this Orthographie a ſhort Pamphlet for all Learners, and a Primer agreeing to the ſame, and as learners ſhall go forward therein, other neceſſarie Bookes ſhall ſpedily be prouided with the ſame Orthographie.

Heerevnto are alſo ioyned written Copies with the ſame Orthographie.

Giue God the praiſe, that teacheth alwaies.

When truth trieth, errour flieth.

Seene and allowed according to order.

Imprinted at London by
Henrie Denham.
1580.

¶ *Bullokar to his Countrie.*

THis Treatiſe of mine, I did meane to put in Print aboue two yeares paſt, had I not then vnderſtanded by a friende of mine that the like was already handled, and in Print, by Sir Thomas Smith, and Maiſter Cheſter, of whoſe works (nor the like done by any other) I neuer vnderſtood vntill then: if it had pleaſed God that they had bin liuing, I would haue offered to them my ſeruice in this point for Ortography, and I truſt it will be no offence to their friends to ſee their workes confirmed, though not in the ſame order, yet to the effect of their meaning, which is nothing contrary to their willes, as may appeare by their Bookes of the ſame, in which they declare, that time will bring truth, and correct errors, which, at the firſt, are thought impoſſible, and vnmeete to be reformed. Whoſe workes after I had perv-ſed, I reioyced that men of ſuch calling, learning, and experience, had trauelled in the like purpoſe.

Sir Thomas Smith, and Maiſter Cheſters works vnknowne to this Authour.

And in peruſing the ſame, I found our arguments to one effect, touching the great abuſes in writing and printing of Engliſh ſpeach, and therefore I leaue out of this Treatiſe many of my arguments, which I had purpoſed to enlarge, for the ſatiſfying of euery mans doubts and obiections: but now, turning ſuch as are not ſatiſfied with my perſwaſions, to peruſe their workes, whereof many of the learned ſort are not ignorant, and fully reſolued, that a perfect amendment were right neceſſary for many cauſes.

My doings did, and doth differ from theirs, only in the amendment of thoſe abuſes. For Sir Thomas Smith, and Mayſter Cheſter, left out of their amendment diuers of the letters now in vſe, and alſo brought in diuers of new figure and faſhion, hauing no part in figure or faſhion of the old, for whoſe foundes they were changed in figure, or newly deuiſed, ſtrange to the eye, and thereby more ſtudie to the memory: ſeeing the vſe of both Ortographies muſt be had during one age, and afterwards

Wherein their works differ.

terwards(by reaſon of records,euidences, and ſuch like,not to be altered by Printing)the olde muſt not be much ſtrange,but in eaſie vſe, bycauſe neceſſitie alloweth ſuch euidences, &c. with the ſame letters as they now are, which is one of the chiefeſt pointes to be regarded in any amendment of Ortographie, whereof M. Cheſter greatly fayled, as appeareth by his workes printed with his Ortography.

And (I doubt)if Sir T. Smith had written or printed matter in ſentence, as he ſhewed it only by ſingle word, (as touching any thing that euer came to my ſight)to ſhew his Ortography it would haue bin of the like effect to M. Cheſters: excepting this point only, that is,for eaſie conference of the old and new togither, (and partly, for that they had not prouided ſeuerall letters ynough for euery ſeuerall deuiſion of the voyce vſed in Engliſh ſpeech) I had left off mine owne enterpriſe, and altogither, to the vttermoſt of my power, aduanced one of their doings,for that(by too much experience)I found the lacke of the like, by handling of learners, whoſe memories and diligence I found very apt,but brought into a Labyrinthus,(in reſpect of the playne and perfect way to reade and write Engliſh ſpeach,) though I vſed all meanes to inſtruct them moſt eaſily, by giuing warning to them of this turning and of that turning, of this blocke and of that ſlough, of this bypath, and that narrow bridge,of this marke, and of that bound, I meane by giuing to double and treble ſounded letters, their double and treble names, agreeing to their ſoundés in words: alſo, what letters were ſuperfluous in ſome words, and where ſome were miſplaced, with ſome helpe of rules to deuide ſil'ables, and ſuch like meanes, which did greatly comfort and further them in learning, with more ſpeede and pleaſure, than any learner could doe by any ordinarie teaching, or as I my ſelfe was taught.

Helpes in the old, but not ſuffi-cient.

Experience perſwadeth conſent in the eye, voyce, and eare.

But yet I haue founde by handling of mine owne children (whome I haue vſed to mine owne liking in teaching them true Ortography written, for lacke of the printed) that reading

reading and writing may be had perfectly, in the time that my helpes before vſed could be perfectly conceyued and halfe followed, by reaſon that in true Ortography, both the eye, the voyce, and the eare conſent moſt perfectly, without any let, doubt, or maze. Which want of concord in the eye, voice, and eare, I did perceyue almoſt thirtie yeares paſt, by the very voyce of children, who guided by the eye with the letter, and giuing voyce according to the name thereof, as they were taught to name letters, yeelded to the eare of the hearer a cleane contrary ſound to the word looked for. *The voyce ſhould giue names to letters.*

Heereby grewe quarels in the teacher, and lothſomneſſe in the learner, and great payne to both: and the concluſion was, that both teacher & learner muſt go by rote, for no rule could be followed, when of xxxvii. partes, xxxi. kept no ſquare, nor true ioint. For xiii. parts greatly needefull, lacked altogither, or were furniſhed with the other xxiiii. partes, by peecing and contrary hewing of which xxiiii. (if they be well viewed) they are ſo mangled, that there are but ſixe partes in perfect vſe: whereof (as occaſion hath offered) I haue complayned to diuers of the art of learning, wherevnto ſome haue yeelded, ſome not conceyued of it, ſome loth to graunt it, and ſome old cuſtomaries could not abide to heare of any ſpedie way to knowledge, were it neuer ſo good. *Of xxxvij. parts ſcant ſix perfect.*

Thus being left alone (though Sir T. Smith, & M. Cheſter, made the like complaint, but vnknown to me as I ſaid before) I did many times lament the ſame, wiſhing that God would ſende me ſome time of leyſure, to ſhew ſome remedie. In the end, about ſeuen yeares paſt, perceyuing more and more the great want of amendment, I determined with my ſelfe to lay my priuat doings aſide, which my abilitie was able to beare, to prouide ſome remedie in a thing ſo needfull in my Countrie: ſince which time, I haue endeuored to finiſh mine enterpriſe, thinking at the firſt, to haue reſtreyned mine owne buſineſſe for half a yeare, or ſuch like time. But when I had entred into the ſecretes thereof, I found that I had taken a weightier *The Authours trauell alone.*

thing in hand,and being entred therinto, could not giue ouer, vntill I had finiſhed the worke herein ſhewed.

A further-rance to this Authour by Sir Thomas Smith and M.Cheſter.

I muſt confeſſe, I receyued commoditie in one pointe by Sir Thomas Smith, and Maiſter Cheſters woorkes . For though my chiefe regard (from the beginning) was, to follow the figures of the old letters, and the vſe of them (bycauſe of conference in time to come) as much as poſſible might be bringing my purpoſe to paſſe (that is, to make true Ortography) yet ſurely I had not bin ſo carefull and painefull therein, if I had not knowne the like already in print by other: whoſe workes being not receiued in vſe (the chiefe cauſe whereof, I thinke, was their differing ſo farre from the old) I ſhould haue done more hurt than good, in ſhuffeling in a third, if it were not throughly perfected, to continue for euer, and thereby to giue ſome that will carffle againſt it, the more aduantage, or rather delighting affections, to reproue the ſame, which were not eaſie for all good mindes, taking ſome care to peruſe my doings, to defend in anſwering therevnto. So that the ſingular gift from God, for the better inſtruction of man, might by mans vnthankefulneſſe haue repulſe from time to time, and the pretious iewell of true vnderſtanding,which muſt begin to take roote in youth, be greatly hindered, and this ſingular fartherer of the ſame,I meane true Ortography, ſo daſhed out of countenance, that hardly any man would attempt the like againe, which were the enemies triumph.

The hinderance of Sir T.Smith,and M.Cheſters woikes.

For what thing is,was,or euer ſhall be,that will like all men? yea,though it be to their great profit, ſo greatly preuaileth the ancient enemie of truth,that is,the Diuell himſelf,who delighted with mans ignorance,ſeeketh alwayes to delude him with his illuſions,which are many, and of diuers coloured goodlike perſwaſions: but in the ende, truth waſheth all away, and maketh euery thing appeare plaine as it is.

It is now a yeare paſt and more,ſince this Booke was ſigned and allowed to be imprinted,wherin I haue bin willing to take ſome leiſure for two cauſes: one,that I would haue it go forward

ward in ſuch ſort, that if any woulde ſhew cauſe of better amendment, I would gladly haue accepted it, and ioined with the ſame, and to that ende haue bin willing not onely to heare other mens iudgments that are able to giue iudgement herin, but alſo haue publiſhed a Pamphlet heereof in diuers places into the hands of men of vnderſtanding, who well conceiue of the ſame, and moſt of them confeſſing it a thing very neceſſarie and profitable, wiſheth good ſucceſſe thereof.

A hinderance to this Author by Sir Thomas Smith and M. Cheſters workes.

In which trying of other mens iudgements, I haue found that Sir T. Smith, and M. Cheſters, but chiefely Sir Thomas Smithes former works, do rather hinder than further my doings herin, bicauſe it ſinketh into many mens minds, that ſeeing they, being of ſuch great learning, calling, experience, and credit, could not preuaile heerein, that it is not like, that any other ſhoulde preuaile in the like meaning: but this doubt is ſoone anſwered, and reſolued by common experience.

God only Authour of good things

For in all ages and times, things are brought to paſſe, not as men thinke, but as it pleaſeth God, who maketh his inſtruments (oftentimes of the moſt vnlikely, that we might be thankfull vnto him for working our profite, and not to impute the ſame vnto any mortall man, of what countenance ſoeuer he be, in the eye of the world. Yet that creature, by whome God miniſtreth his goodneſſe toward vs, deſerueth to be wiſhed well vnto, not onely for our profites ſake, but alſo that it hath pleaſed God to worke in him things profitable for vs: yea, the vertue of the ſimpleſt in wordlings eyes being deſpiſed, is not only a wrong to the partie, but a manifeſt vnthankfulneſſe to the giuer of thoſe giftes.

Gods works maruellous in this age.

Neither ought we to forget the manifolde bleſſings of God ſhewed to this our Nation in this laſt age, which contrarie to the expectation of man (yea before it came to paſſe, thought impoſſible and vnmeete) he hath mercifully poured vpon vs, among which, this change is not of the leaſt importance, though it ſeeme a trifle in ſome mens iudgements.

So that I truſt (all things conſidered) the learned wil content them-

themſelues to thinke well heereof, and giue cauſe to the vnlearned, to make their entrie into learning heereby: wherein is ſuch concord of the eye, voyce, and eare, that it will yeelde to the mind a moſt pleaſant harmonie, and guide the ſame to the place of eternall felicitie, which is, and ſhould be the end of all exerciſes and eſtates in the life of man. And what may be cõpared to knowledge, the guide of all theſe, when ignorance runneth headlong into the pit, yea at the nooneday?

And for that I would gladly haue contented all men (which is a thing impoſſible) or at the leaſt vnderſtanded the commoneſt opinion of the greater number, I did in Auguſt laſt ſet vp in this Citie of London in the moſt publike places thereof, a briefe ſhew of my intent, readie to haue ſhewed good proofe of the ſame, if men would ſo haue accepted of my good will, but chiefly, that by occaſion offered therby, I might either go forward with my intent, or ſtay for a time, or for reaſonable cauſe to giue ouer the ſame.

And in conſidering of theſe points, though the multitude (through light ouerpaſſing thereof) are of leaſt iudgement, & no cauſe to bring me into deſpaire: ſo is not the ſubteltie of the peruerſe enemies to knowledge, nor their ſoundings in mens eares ſo fearfull to me, but that through the good hope that I haue in the Magiſtrate (vnto whoſe eares ſome of thoſe notes no doubt haue ſounded) bearing indifferently with my doings vpon further triall, I haue not ſlacked my trauell nor charges, to go forward in ſo neceſſary & common cauſe, deſiring euery mans furtherance, as the equitie of the cauſe requireth: and that euery man viewing the ſame, will conſider that the chiefe point to vnderſtand this worke is, to haue perfectly the names of the ſingle letters: according to their names in the Table, fol. 21. and alſo before the written hands: without which, they can not iudge of the ortography, nor vnderſtand the reſt of this worke.

W. B.

¶ The Prologe.

CDnſent at the beginning wꝛought by Gods gift in mankinde,
ỳ man & woman firſt create, by ſpæch ſhould ſhew their minde:
And firſt of all, by ſpæch to ſhew, to ech other, how hæ
delighted is, when they conſent, and to his will agrée:
And by conſent to giue all pꝛaiſe, to him that them ſo made,
and not as bꝛutiſh beaſtes oꝛ wooꝛmes, whoſe memoꝛie doth vade,
Without regard of the time paſt, of time to come much leſſe,
and of their pꝛeſent ſtate they haue, a ſmall and fœble geſſe.
And when their life doth paſſe away, they are mere dirt and earth:
remembꝛance of them doth decay, as it were but a bꝛeath.
But man changing this moꝛtall life, by picture leaues in minde,
the ſpeciall gifts of God moſt high, to them that bide behinde.
So ỳ time paſt, ſæms pꝛeſent now, things yet to com man knowꝛ:
ſuch is Gods will, giue thanks therfoꝛe, and giue no ouerthꝛowꝛ,
To letters, which foꝛ picture true, of ſpæch, were firſt deuiſ̃d,
in all times guiding man aright, when ſpæch is halfe diſgiſ̃d.
Foꝛ letters once in perfect vſe, may ſo continue ſtill,
to teach, and put all men in minde, the woꝛldes end vntill:
From whence we came, wherto we ſhal, what is our pꝛeſent caſe,
to God and man, both high and lowe, to liue vnder Gods grace.
And that all woꝛldly things do change, & turne as doth the winde,
now hie, now low, now rich, now poꝛe, now friendly, now vnkinde.
As by repoꝛt in letters made, of many dead and gonne,
who left the ſame foꝛ others vſe, a glaſſe to loke vpon:
Thereby to teach other to come, their duties how to knowe:
foꝛ ignoꝛance errours doth bꝛæde, to truth it is a foe:
And maketh many one to miſſe, the marke, whereat he ſhot:
which ſhould be onely at the but, that to ill guideth not.
Sith letters be chæfe ſtay of all, in ech time, in theſe points,
let perfectneſſe, in ſingles be, and concoꝛd in their ioints.
Of which default, complaine we may, in the old A.B.C:
wherein be letters twentie fower, whereof but fiue agrée,
In perfect vſe, of name, and ſound, beſides miſplacing ſome,
other are wꝛitten vnſounded, wherein concoꝛd is none.
But he that will in Engliſh knowe, diuiſions in voice,
ſhall finde therein foꝛtie and fower, without any moꝛe choice.
Whereof are Conſonants twentie fiue, of vowels eight there be,
and diphthongs ſeuen, and likewiſe, halfe vowels there be thꝛée:

Of ſeuerall ſounds, and perfect vſe: and letters for the ſame,
are now prouided in this worke, and none hath double name.
So that a childe of tender age, by this, ſhall learne more,
in one halfe yeere, than he well might, in thriſe the time before.
All ſtrangers that before haue bene, in great diſpaire to learne,
our Engliſh ſpæch, before patcht vp, come now, & ſerue your turne.
In all Europe, I dare well ſay, (for true ortography)
no nation hath ſo plaine a way, to write their ſpæch truly:
Which being vſed in this land, at my hands ſhall not lacke,
a ruled Grammer for Engliſh, and then dare vndertake,
All nations will confeſſe more fault, in letters, that haue bæne,
then in our ſpæch ſo much abuſd, as by this may be ſæne.
Yet doth not this new worke of mine, make ſtrange ȳ old to know,
but that the ſame conferd may be, to ſaue charge that might grow.
For no new letter is brought in, nor any old left out,
the double ſounded haue a ſtrike, to put you out of doubt.
The aſpiration (h) ioined, after conſonants fiue,
is now included, but as one: their names and ſounds be riue.
And as conſent in ſpæch was cauſe, to make a perfect ſound,
in voice, wherby menings are known, wherof letters take ground,
The like conſent, muſt be in theſe, to make a picture plaine,
for euery voice, which ioind with mo, all words true may remaine:
For euer (hencefwrth) time to come, and now in preſent vſe,
which in time paſt, hath bene patcht vp, no man can it excuſe.
A like conſent in Dictionary, (to Grammer ioind hereto,)
will cauſe that Engliſh ſpæch ſhall be, the perfectell I knowe:
For perfect letter, perfect word, and perfect ſentence tw,
through perfect art, and perfect vſe, great gaine for high and lowe:
For why, the powre at ſeuen yeeres, may his natiue language,
well reade, and write, his dutie learne, before his ſtrength of age,
Be apt for other exerciſe, the minde now well enclinde,
will fortifie the body much, the parents ſhall it finde:
For that obedience due doth grow, in youth thus brought vp wel,
and will haue ſmatch thereof in age, experience doth vs tell,
How ſauage, rude, and barbarous, are thoſe people we ſee,
that haue aide, but of eie, and eare, from them that ſauage be.
The like, and more gaine is for thoſe, that be rich, and in welth,
whoſe childrens wanton life did paſſe, away their yeeres by ſtelth:

That

That little gaine, (or none at all) was got, in this darke maze:
for tender friends, and wanton youth, vse it, but as a gaze:
And moſt of them, did loſe their time: who better (I ſay) might,
haue bene, to run in meſſage wiſe, or wait in parents ſight:
Where good example for the eie, and for the eare alſo,
is ſhowd, for among idle youth, there is no ſuch I knowe,
In ſchooles, where fiue or ſeuen yéeres, doth not the turne ſuffice,
to read and write, at twelue yéeres age: ſuch ſéeme, but be not wiſe.
But wheras plaine, and perfect rules, are taught, & learnd plainly,
the teacher takth thereby delight, the ſcholler gainth thereby.
And as this true ortography is ground, to buildings great,
ſo it ſufficth the poore mans turne, to kéepe him from the heat,
Of furious rage, and cold deſire, from déepe diſpaire alſo,
as doth his cotage him defend, from heat, cold, and déepe ſnowe.
Who ſo in greater buildings will, proceéd (as ſome muſt néedes)
muſt take this ground, for perfectneſſe, and concord, in ſuch déedes:
Both for his ſpéede in workmanſhip, for ſtrength, and faier ſhow,
without prop, ſhore, dog, wedge, or key, with ſuer ground below.
God grant we all may build vpright, in conſcience, with good will,
that God be pleaſed with our works, and we continue ſtill,
In one houſhold (of diuers ſorts) ech one in his degrée,
without grudge, in the lower ſorts, without diſdaine in high.
Then ſhall we habitations, celeſtiall, ſuer finde:
where ioy, and true felicitie, ſhall neuer haue an ende:
Unto the which, that we may come, let vs all frame, and then,
let God be praiſed, for his giftes, hereto ſay all Amen.

¶ The firſt Chapter, *ſhewing the old A. B. C. and cauſe of* amendment, and that both may be *vſed for a time.*

The old A. B. C.

THere are in the olde A. B. C. (for ſo I call the ortography vſed before this amendment) xxiiij. letters, of xxiiij. ſeuerall names, which are theſe following.

A. b. c. d. e. f. g. h. i. k. l. m. n. o. p. q. r. ſ. t. u. w. x. y. z. with their paiers.

Fower & twentie letters be not ſufficient to picture Engliſh ſpeech.

Which fower and twentie letters, are not ſufficient to picture Engliſh ſpæch: For in Engliſh ſpæch, are mo diſtinctions and diuiſions in voice, then theſe fower and twentie letters can ſeuerally ſignifie, and giue right ſound vnto: By reaſon whereof, we were driuen, to vſe to ſome letters, two ſoundes, to ſome, three ſoundes, hauing in them no difference, or marke, in figure or faſhion, to ſhewe how the ſame double, or treble ſounded letters, ſhould be ſounded, when they were ioined with other letters in wordes: which was very tedious to the learner (though he coulde ſpeake and vnderſtand perfectly Engliſh ſpæch by nature and continuall vſe) much more tedious was it, to them of another nation not aided by ſuch vſe: When our writing and printing, nothing agreed, in the ſeuerall names of our letters, vnto the ſounding of them in our wordes:

Our ſpech cõdemned of ſtrangers as barbarous and vterly vnperfect.

whereby our ſpæch was condemned of thoſe ſtrangers, as without order, or ſenſibilitie: whereas the fault was in the picture, (I meane the letters) and not in the ſpæch: which fault, the ſtrangers did not perceiue, much leſſe could they remedie it, When we our ſelues, ſome contented with a cuſtome, thought it could be no better, ſome perceiuing ſome fault, knew not the remedie, ſome knowing ſome remedie (as touching their owne iudgement and contentation) thought it hard to be altered, becauſe that the great volumes alreadie in print, ſhould be more than halfe loſt, if they could not be vſed, by ſuch, as learned firſt the amended writing and printing: and ſom are ſo enuious that nothing is well, but their owne doings: and ſome are ſo ambitious, they would haue no knowledge but in themſelues, and haue dominion ouer vertue, not vſing vertuous waies themſelues, but hindering the vertue of others.

Obiection reſolued folowing.

Againſt this laſt ſort of ambitious and enuious, I call to my aſſiſtance (in this point of ortography) ſir *Thomas Smith*, and Maiſter *Cheſter*, for their painfull ſeeking remedy herein: yet complaining greatly of enimies that hindered their good meanings: which might much diſcourage me, & being of ſimpler calling, knowledge, and experience) had not my great paines, (in the like point touching ortography) brought to paſſe (as I thinke) an indifferent perfect worke: not onlie for true ortography for Engliſh ſpæch, but alſo framing the ſame, ſo neere the old ortography, that the want and abuſes in the old, are not onely hereby plainly ſet forth, but alſo, that the ſame old writing, and printing,

Eaſie conferring of the olde with the new.

ting, may be in vſe for a time, to ſaue expences, as were the written volumes in times paſt, after printing firſt began; which art of printing began in Germany, and found out by a Knight, in the yeare of our Lorde. 1457. as Chronicles teſtifie: which is ſixe ſcore and three yeare agon, or there about: and at this day, the written volumes are in fewe places to be ſeene, but almoſt in no place in vſe, through the faireneſſe of the printed volumes, and more perfectneſſe therein: yet is not the ſame ſo perfect, (for lacke of true ortography) but that diuerſe men write, and alſo print, diuerſely: and not one, truely as Engliſh ſpeech requireth, (if ye will haue a true, perfect, and plaine picture thereof) as ſhall plainly appeare in this treatiſe following.

Speedie (though vnperfect) printing put aſide writing: ſo ſpeedy and perfect learning ſhould put aſide olde abuſes.

So that for lacke of true ortography our writing in Engliſh hath altered in euery age, yea ſince printing began, (though printing be the beſt helpe to ſtay the ſame, in one order) as may appeare by the antiquities: and if now be a time of the moſt perfect vſe of the ſame, which muſt be confeſſed for the great learning diſperſed in this land at this day (in reſpect of any time paſt to the knowledge of man) thinke it the great gift of God, if a perfectneſſe be now ſurely planted, not to be rooted out as long as letters endure.

¶ The ſeconde Chapter,

ſhewing that Latine wordes with new ortography, is not to change ortography for Latine, (or other language) *but for examples ſake, and that meere Inglish* wordes, are to be moſt accepted of vs *Engliſh, in Engliſh ſpeech.*

AND though I write Latine with my ortography, it is onely, to ſhew how we Engliſh pronounce the ſame at this day, and may pronounce the ſame in time to come, not changing the ortography thereof, vſed generally of many nations: yet ſome ſingle letters in the Latine are diuerſely ſounded of any nation, and one nation differeth from another in pronouncing Latine, I leaue alſo other languages to be amended by them to whome they properly belong, or to wander doubtfully therein as long as they like of it: But if we wander with them in their languages, we ſhall ſooner perceiue their faultes, and (by perceiuing) helpe our ſelues the better in vſing their languages, through the perfect order of our owne language: In which I doe not ſo much regard to write wordes borowed from other languages, in ſuch order, that ſuch borowing or deriuation may appeare, as I doe wiſh. We had kept our owne language ſtill in the ſame ſignification or meaning: which being a primitiue and ſimple (that is to ſay, neither deriuatiue nor declinatiue) is commonly, but of one ſillable of apt ſignification or meaning, more eaſie to be ruled with the art of Grammer, than thoſe borowed wordes, as will plainly appeare by matter written with my ortography, and handling of the rules and notes, in the Grammer for Engliſh, yet I will not turne ſuch borowed

Diuerſe nations pronounce Latine diuerſely.

The amendment in our owne language maketh other languages the eaſier to vs.

wordes out of the dores, that haue ſo long continued with vs, that they are accepted for Engliſh: But where a mere Engliſh word appeleth to my memorie, (though he haue bene kept out of poſſeſſion many peres) the ſtranger (for derivations ſake only) ſhall neuer preſcribe againſt him, by my iudgement. Neuertheleſſe, I wil not (willingly) receiue into my hand any olde and worne out figure many peres forgotten, and in no vſe ſince the moſt vſe of printing hath bene, being ſufficiently prouided otherwiſe for euery ſeuerall ſound in the voice, with eaſie conference with printings and writinges at this day in vſe: Leaſt, while I ſought to ſtay our ſpech by amendment of ortography, I ſhould dimme the ſame with mingled figures, that is with new, olde, and tw olde. But we cannot rightly call the letters now in vſe, olde, bicauſe of their freſh vſe, & the continuing vſe of them in their due ſounds, neither call my amended letters, newe, bicauſe they, or the more part of the figure of euery of them, is and hath bene in vſe, in moſt writinges and printinges in this land. But ſuch as are worne out of vſe, and knowne but to a few in corners, are tw olde to be mingled with this common vſe. Alſo in ſentences following, giuen for example, of the names and ſounds of letters, the right vſe of the names and ſounds, of thoſe letters, is to be accepted, and not the matter in ſuch ſentence, which I haue vſed with common and plaine wordes, for the eaſe of the multitude, and no offence to the more ciuill ſort, and as touching abbreuiations, I allowe them in their due places, as ſhall appere hereafter in this Treatiſe, where I handle the ſame.

¶ The thirde Chapter,

ſheweth the wants, abuſes, and vnperfectneſſe, of the olde ortography for Engliſh ſpeech, at this day in vſe, and *how it is amended by perfect letter, of perfect* name, perfectly agreeing to the *ſounde in voice.*

FIrſt note wel, that of thoſe xxiiij. letters before written, there be but tenne of them whoſe names, (being ſingle without any other letter) and whoſe ſounds, (being ioined with other letters in worde) did rightly agre, without any other ſounde vſed to the ſame letter at another time: which tenne letters be theſe: a. b. d. f. k. l. m. n. r. x. which I call perfect letters, of perfect name and ſound agreing: excepting that l. m. n. r. being to be vſed for halfe vowels (as they be often, and muſt be vſed in dede) are not to be accounted perfectly perfect, bicauſe l. m. n. haue either of them as it were two differing ſounds, yet haue no perfect ſigne, nor mark, to ſhew whē they be mere conſonants, and when they be halfe vowels (as is alſo this letter or figure: ʒ: oftentimes ſounded for es. and ſometime for s. alone. Alſo we giue to :ph: coming togither (in one ſillable) the ſound of :f: ſo are there but ſixe letters, perfectly perfect, which are theſe: a. b. d. f. k. x.

l. m. n. r. ʒ. vnperfect.

p. vnperfect.

But ſixe letters perfectly perfect. a. b. d. f. k. x.

And

And in the examples following to ſhew how letters are double or treble ſounded, the abuſes in ſounding thoſe letters are to be noted & not the phraſe or matter in the ſentences put for example, and where I vſe the Latine with my ortography, it is onely to ſhew example how we Engliſh ſound the ſame at this day, not minding to alter the ortography for Latine, for many cauſes, though in Latine c.g.i.ſ.t.v. be double ſounded: as may appeare by examples following.

I call theſe .c. e. g.i.o.ſ.t.v.p. vnperfect letters of name and ſound: bicauſe euery of them haue but one name, and ſome of them haue two ſoundes, and ſome haue three ſoundes: alſo :p: ioined in ſillable before h, hauing the ſound of f: as is before ſhewed. Vnperfect letters double or treble ſounded ix. p. added herebnto.

C. hath two ſounds, and conſonants both: for it hath alway the ſound of k, except :c: or i: followe it in the ſame ſillable. But before :e: or :i: in the ſame ſillable, it hath alway the ſound agreeing to the ſound of his olde name (ſee) nere agreeing to the ſounde of :ſ: ſauing it hath of it ſelfe, a longer ſounde than :ſ: bicauſe the vowell of the name of :c: (which is :e: or ee after the writing of ſome of late time) is ſounded after: c: and the vowell of the name of: ſ: (which is e: flat and ſhort) is ſounded before: ſ. For no conſonant can be named, without ioining a vowell vnto it, in the ſounde of his name: which are: ċ: ſharpe or :a: ſounded after the conſonant: as bė, ċė, dė, ha, &c. or: e: flat ſounded before the conſonant: as: ef, el, em, &c. Euery conſonant hath a vowell ſounded in his name.

C. vſed for :k: thus: Come call the crabbe, out of the creke, to climbe the cliffe, to cut the curbe, for crafty clownes reiect colde cauſes. Which I write thus: Com cal̃ the crab out-of the cre'k, tw clym the clif, tw cut the curb, for crafti cloun̄ reiect cold cauſez.

C. vſed with the ſound of his old name thus: except ſpices be ſufficiently ſacred, it forceth mace to be of price, in great peces, which I write thus: except ſpyceȝ be ſuffyciently ſacred, it forceth mac̃ tw be of pryce in great peceȝ.

We Engliſh vſe C. in two ſounds, in the Latine alſo at this day thus: Cicero rethorica ſingulos vicit, coruus non voce cucullum: and after my ortography thus: Cicero rethorica ſingulóz vicit, corvus non voce cucullum. C. ſounded in Latine.

E. hath alſo two ſoundes, and vowels both, the one flat, agreeing to his old and continued name: and the other ſounde more ſharpe betwene the old ſound of the old name of :e: and the name of :i: for ſuch difference the beſt writers did vſe :ea: for :e: flat and long: & ea, ee, ie, eo, for :e: ſharpe: but the cõmoneſt vſing of :e: was vncertaine, thus: The heauenly father ſeing thee to be diſobedient in earth, deliuereth thee into the handes of wicked people, and into the friendleſſe field, to regenerate & renew thee, as he beſt liketh to be moſt neceſſarie for thy degree, giuing thee his grace when he ſeeth nede: Which I write thus: the heuenly father ſeing the tw be diſ-obedient in erth, deliuereth the into the hand̃ of wicked pepl, and into the frend-les feld, tw regenerat and renew the, az he beſt lyketh, tw be moſt-neceſſary for thy degre, geuing the hiz grac, when he ſeeth ned. E. flat and ſharpe diuerſely abuſed.

We

E. in Latine.

We Inglish vſe :E: in the Latine in the oncly ſound of : e : flat.

G. hath alſo two ſoundes, and conſonants both : the commoneſt ſounde is as the ſound of the Greeke letter (Gamma) : and neuer had the ſounde agreeing to his olde name, but only where :e: oꝛ :i: followed it in the ſame ſillable : yea there alſo, where :e:oꝛ:i: followed it in the ſame ſillable, it was moꝛe often vſed in the ſound of (Gamma).

G. ſounded as (Gamma) thus : Geppe gꝏdman Gilberd, with your golden girdle, ye get nothing by your gaping, ye foꝛget your great gelding. Which I wꝛite, thus : Gep gꝏd-man gilberd, with yoꝛ golden girdle, ye get nothing by yoꝛ gaping, ye foꝛget yoꝛ great gelding.

G. is not ſounded after his olde name (gee), but in certaine woꝛdes, where : e: oꝛ :i: follow it in the ſame ſillable : as in theſe woꝛdes and certaine other : A gentle iudge, doth not reuenge, when aged gyles degenerateth to the gibbet : which I wꝛite, thus : A gentle iudg doth not reueng when aged gyles degenerateth to the gibbet.

G. in Latine.

We vſe G. in two ſoundes in the Latine alſo, thus : Georgius gigas & Gilbertus gerunt gladium, ad extinguendum gibbum germinantem in gula. Which after my oꝛtography may be wꝛitten thus :

georgius gigas & gilbertus gerunt gladium ad extinguendum gibbum germinantem in gula.

I. hath alſo two ſoundes, the one agreeing to his olde and continued name, and is then a vowell, the other ſounde agreeing to the olde name of g, and of my g, and then is a conſonant : and is alwaies vſed foꝛ a conſonant, when it beginneth a ſillable, and a vowell next after it in the ſame ſillable.

I. a vowell and ſounded accoꝛding to his olde name, thus : I lie in my ſiſters kitchen with a pillowe beſide hir peticote and thy white pilion : which I wꝛite, thus : I ly in my ſiſterꝛ kitchen with a pillow beſyd hir peticot and thy whyt pilion.

I. a conſonant, and ſounded as the olde name of g, (ȝ of my ȝ) thus : Iames ieſt not with inglers who ioy to iangle, and reiect ſubiection : which I wꝛite, thus : Iamꝛ ieſt not with iugleꝛꝛ, who ioy to iangle, and reiect ſubieccion.

I. ſounded in Latine.

No y. in Latine except in woꝛds deriued from the greke, and then it hath the ſounde of i. onely, except in king Edgaꝛs chaꝛter in Latine.

We Inglish vſe at this day I. in the like ſoundes, and in the like places, in the Latine alſo, thus : Iniuſtus ieiunat iactuoſe, non iuxta iuramentum Iohannis : and may be wꝛitten by my oꝛtography, thus :

In-juſtus ieiunat jactuoze non juxta juramentum johannis.

y. hath alſo two ſoundes, neither of them agreeing to his olde name, as this ſillable (wy) the one ſounde is a vowell, agreeing to the name of : i : the other ſound a conſonant, agreeing to the ſound of this ſillable (yee) : y : is alway a conſonant when it beginneth a ſillable, and a vowell followeth next after it in the ſame ſillable. Which olde name of :y : did moꝛe pꝛoperly belong to :w: if we doe change the vowel of the old name of :y: (which is :i:) into this vowel :e: ſharpe, which is as this ſillable wee, and very late in reading an old charter granted

by

by king Edgar I found: y: written in Latine for the ſound of, w, and in Saxõe of, w: and ſigned by moſt part of the Biſhops of the realme: namely, the Biſhops of Wincheſter, and of Wilton (ſince that time tranſlated to Salſbury) the wordes written thus, Yntonienſis, Yltonienſis, and hereby appeareth that at thoſe daies: y: was written and ſounded for: w: which argueth, that I haue done rightlye, to name: w: as this ſillable, wæ, agreeing to his ſounde.

y. vſed for a conſonant, thus: yea, the young youth vſed you yeſterday for your yellowe yarne, yet ye were not yoked, nor yelded to ſuch a yeoman: which I write, thus: ye, the yung yuth vſed you yeſterday for your yelow yárn yet ye wær not yoked nor yelded to ſuch a yeman. For which conſonant ſounded in y, I vſe the ſame, y, turning backward the crooked foote thereof, like a wreathe as ye ſee: and where it is a vowell, I vſe the accuſtomed figure, in all printings and writings, not changed. y. Conſonant.

y. is vſed in all other places with the ſound of, i. as ye may perceiue euery where in the olde writing and printing, except in ſome auncient writinges where it is vſed for, w. as afore ſaide in King Edgars time. y. vowell.

O. hath alſo three ſoundes, and all of them vowels: the one ſound agreeing to his olde and continued name, another ſound, betweene the accuſtomed name of, o, and the old name of, v, and the ſame ſound long, for which, the better learned write ω. (as I do alſo, but giuing it a proper name, according to the ſound thereof) the thirde ſounde is as, v, ſhort and ſhort, that is to ſay, as this ſillable ou, ſhort ſounded: for which ſome of the better learned, did many times vſe, ω. and, v, according to their ſounds, but moſt times with ſuperfluous letters. O. of three ſoundes.

O. of three ſoundes vſed in theſe wordes, and ſuch like, thus: my ſonne loked vpon the ſonne beames, and toke his boke out of his boſome as ſone as I was come out of our corne cloſe, in which writing, the firſt written (ſonne) meaneth & ſignifieth him, that I am father vnto: the ſeconde written (ſonne) meaneth and ſignifieth the greateſt light in the firmament: the thirde written (ſone) meaneth and ſignifieth the time when he toke the boke out of his boſome. For the which I write the firſt (ſonne) thus: ſon: in Latine filius: in French, *fyls*. The ſeconde thus: ſun: in Latine Sol: in French *ſoleil*. The thirde thus: ſoon: in Latine citò: in French *toſt*. The whole ſentence I write, thus: my ſon loked vpon the ſun-bæmȝ, and took hiȝ book out of hiȝ bozom, aȝ ſon aȝ he waȝ com out of our cozn-cloc. The Latine hath the ſounde of his olde name onely. O. ſounded in Latine.

S. hath alſo (moſt times) the ſound of: ȝ: when: ſ: commeth betweene two vowels, or diphthongs, thus: miſerable idlowſy hath no meaſure, but deuiſeth merchandiſe after deſire, not vſing wiſe prouiſion or exerciſe: which I write thus: mizerabl ielozi hath no mezur, but deuiȝeth merchandyȝ after dezyer not vzing wyȝ prouizion or exercyȝ. S. ſounded as: ȝ.

Which S. is vſed in the ſounde of: ȝ: in the Latine alſo (in the ſame place) of vs Engliſh thus: Inuiſus miſer non delectatur placidis muſis: by my ortography, thus: Inuizus mizer non delectatur placidis muzis. S. ſounded in Latine.

T. ſounded as: ç: T. is moſt commonly uſed in the ſound of: ç: or ſ: when: i: is next after it in one ſillable, & another vowel beginning the next ſillable in the ſame word, thus: the vitious liue in contention, & refuſe correction: which I write, thus: the vicios liu in contencion, and refuz corrección, and ſo in many other wordes derined from the Latine: but in mere Engliſh, it keepeth his true ſounde of name, as: boyſtios, hartier, witieſt.

T. ſounded in Latine. We Engliſh doe ſounde, ti, as: ci: in the Latine alſo, in the like place, thus: vitioſi iuditium fugiunt ob punitionem ſtultitiæ ſuæ: after my ortography thus: viciozi judicium fugiunt ob punicionem ſtulticiæ ſuæ.

V of three ſoundes. V. alſo hath three ſoundes: one of them a mere conſonant, the other two ſoundes, are both vowels: the one of theſe vowels hath a ſharpe ſound, agreeing to his olde and continued name: the other is of flat ſound, agreeing to the olde and continued ſound of the diphthong: ou: but alwaies of ſhort ſounde.

V. Conſonant. V. is alwaies uſed for a conſonant, when it beginneth a ſillable, and a vowell next after it, in the ſame ſillable: and alſo in the ende of a ſillable, having a vowell next before it, and having alſo: e: or: es: next after it, in the ſame ſillable, thus: vaine vitious varlats inuent to reuenge with voice, being voide of vertue, giuing their wiues, ouer crauing the loue of ſlaues aboue grauenesſe: which I write, thus: vain vicios verlatz inuent to reueng with voic, being void of vertu, geuing their wyuz ouer crauing the lou of ſlauz abou grauues.

V. ſharpe. V. ſharpe, agreeing to the ſound of his olde and continued name, is ſo ſounded, when it is a ſillable by it ſelfe, or when it is the laſt letter in a ſillable, or when it commeth before one conſonant, and: e: ending next after that conſonant in one ſillable, thus: vnity, vniuerſally procureth vſe to be occupied, and leiſure allureth the vnruly to the lute: which I write, thus: vnity vniuerſally procureth ve to be occupied and leizur allureth, the vn-ruli to the lut.

V. flat. V flat is uſed alwaies after: a: e: or o: in diphthong, or next before a ſingle conſonant in one ſillable, having no: e: after that conſonant, or before a double conſonant, or two conſonants next after it: though: e: followe that double conſonant, or two conſonants all in one or diuerſe ſillables, thus: the vniuſt are vnlucky, not worth a button or ruſh, vntruſty, vpholding trumpery at their full luſt: which I write, thus: the vn-iuſt ar vn-luki, not woꝛth a butñ oꝛ ruſh, vp-holding trumpery at their ful luſt.

V. ſounded in Latine. We Engliſh uſe all theſe three ſoundes in: v: according to the places afore-ſaid, in the Latine alſo, thus: vnus veſtrum cumulauit hunc aceruum: after my ortagraphy, thus: vnus veſtrum cumulauit hunc acerûm. And for ſpelling of ſillables, marke rules for ſpelling following.

Y. q. w. ſ. y, miſnamed. Moreouer, I account: h: q: w: ȝ: (alſo: y: as I ſaide before, fol. ſ.) to be unrightly named for Engliſh ſpeech, becauſe: h: q: w: y: had no ſounde agreeing to their olde names.

For: q: being named as this ſillable: ku: if we change the vowell of his name

name (which is : b :)into : a : what other name or ſound can it haue,but as the : k : which name and ſounde , might cauſe ſir *Thomas Smith* to thinke : q : ſuperfluous for Engliſh ſpéech,as appéreth in his booke for ortography.fo.29. Alſo it might by occaſion that Maiſter *Cheſter* aboliſhed : q : quite out of his ortography.But I imbrace : q : in my ortography,not onely for conference in the olde printing, but alſo becauſe it hath a ſounde in Engliſh ſpéech of it ſelfe, (without : u : added vnto it) that no other letter or letters can perfectly expreſſe : therefore I giue it a name accordingly(as this ſillable : quæ)and being ſo named, the : u : vſed to be ſet after : q : in the olde printing is ſuperfluous,as in theſe wordes : A quarterne of quinces will quickly quench a quill in a quarne : which I write,thus : A qarterń of qincę̃ wil qikly qench a qil in a qárń.

In Latine : u : is alwaies vſed after : q : and ſounded of vs Engliſh,as we doe ſounde them in Engliſh ſpéech , but the French in their owne language ſounde : qu : as : k : ſounding : qua,que,qui,quo,quu,as we Engliſh ſounde : ka,ke,ki,ko,ku : and we Engliſh ſounde quo as,ko : and quu, we ſounde flat and ſhort,as my ku. Qu. in latine and in French.

w. I account alſo miſnamed,to call it double : u: for then ſhoulde we ſounde it : u : u : but his ſounde agréeth to the olde name of : y : (which is wy)and if we change the vowell of the name of : y:(which was : i:) into :e: ſharpe,and vowell to the names of all other conſonants , whoſe vowell of their name is ſounded after them, (except that : k : hath : a : ſounded for the vowell of his name)then is : w : named as the ſounde of this ſillable, wæ, which ſounde is not in the Latine,neither the ſounde of : y : conſonant. And it is like that ſir *Thomas Smith*,and Maiſter *Cheſter*, accepted not theſe, as letters in their ortography, becauſe their names and ſoundes agréed not, neither could they finde fit names agréeing to their ſoundes , which names being new prouided,both : w : and : y : are neceſſary for Engliſh ſpéech , and make the eaſier conference with the olde printing where they be much vſed.

ỿ .miſnamed as appéreth,fol.5.

h. is alſo miſnamed to be called as this ſillable, ache, (or rather ach), after my ortography)for it is no conſonant : becauſe the ſound of it is not in the vſe of the diuiſion of the toung,téeth,nor lippes, neither is it a vowell : becauſe of it ſelfe it maketh no diuiſion of note or ſounde,flat, ſharpe, or meane, as other vowels doe : and therefore is not called a letter of ſome men , but a ſigne or marke of aſpiration or breath , for which breath or aſpiration added before a vowell, or after the letter : r : the Græke hath a pricke or note ouer the vowell or : r : aſpired, but ſuch aſpiration following the ſounde of their letter, χ, which they name,cappa,they include both ſounds in one letter,thus: χ,which we Engliſh name as this ſillable, khi,but ſounde it as. k, alſo the Græke, Φ, which we name as this ſillable, fy. is in ſound to the Græke,as the letter:f: in the Latine or Engliſh : but in wordes deriued from the Græke,the Latine (& we Engliſh from the Latine)vſe,ph, for the ſame ſound of:f:Where,p.hath loſt his owne ſounde : therefore it is better to make one figure for the ſame, thus:ph,and giue it the name of this ſillable,phæ,according to his ſound.Alſo the χ,Φ,θ,ð, Greeke. k, ph, th, th , Engliſh.

the Greks haue this letter, θ, which we name, thus: theta, ꝥ in mine, thus: th, naming it as this sillable, theek, (k, being vnsounded.) And if we English name rightly the Greeke letter, Θ, thus: thelta, sounded, as in that, these, this, those, thus: then doth the Greeke example confirme expressly my, ph, ch, th, and allow by example my, dh, by their, χ, and so of the other two, h, and th, For in the sound of, th, t, hath lost his proper sounde, as shall appeere by examples in, th, following, where, h, hath no part of the sounde of his olde name, ache, (or as I print rather, adh, but bicause, h, is a perfect figure vsed in the olde printing, I retaine it still before and after vowels, giuing it a name as this sillable, he, but I will neuer vse it after any consonant in one sillable, as, ch, ph, sh (th, of double sounde) nor wh, but include the olde vsing of them in one letter, as shall appeere in the Table for their names: giuing to euery such figure or letter a right name, agreeing to the sound thereof in English speech.

Old, ch, ph sh, th, th, wh: new, ch, ph, h, th, th, wh.

Ch. hath a sound in English, in the which none of the sounds of, c, (when it is without, h, after it) is sounded: for if the sound of, k, were in it, it were then to be sounded as this sillable, khe, and if the sound of, s, were in it, it were then to be sounded as this sillable, she, which sounde (of, she,) for, ch, the French doth rightly giue as it were, sh, but we English haue a thirde sounde for, ch, vsed in the old printing, and now is figured, thus: ch: as may appeere by these wordes: I changed cheese and chicken for cheries and artichokes, and chopt such for a churle: which I write, thus: I chaṅged cheẓ and chiken for cheryẓ and artichokẓ and chopt such for a churl. which sounde for, ch, is common and easie to vs English, but hard to some straungers (except the Italian) as are the sounds of, th, and, wh. And no way so perfect and easie for straungers, and our owne nation also, as to haue those sounds included in one letter, with a right name, (agreeing to the sounde thereof) giuen to euery of them: which being perfect when they be singles are easily sounded with other letters in wordes.

Ch. in French, as sh. in English.

Ch. now ch. in all meere English wordes.

Ch. vsed in Latine also, and (of the last age past) sounded as it is now sounded in English speech, (but of late) sounded as, kh, (ꝥ sometime, k) according to the Greeke letter, χ, from whome words so written are borowed, as in, charta, chelidonia: chirotheca: charitas: whose English (charity) is sounded according to the English sounding aboue saide, and written by my ortography, charity: as are all meere English wordes (hauing, ch, in the olde printing) to be sounded: except words borrowed from the Greeke, and written of vs English with, ch, as, Christ our Sauiour, choler, one of the fower humeurs in the complexion of man, and such like not meere English, which I write with, ch, in my ortography, sounding there the, ch, as, k, alone, ꝥ not as I sound my, ch, and then deuide them into two letters, as is here shewed.

Ch. in Latine sounded as, k, English, and such be deuised from the greeke.

Ch. sounded as, k.

Ph. hath the sounde in English as, f, for which I make this figure, ph, giuing it the name of the sounde of this sillable, phee. or fee, which name is agreeing to his sound in wordes, as in these wordes: Phillip the Philosopher goeth to physicke for the phrensy. Which I vse, thus: phillip the philosopher goeth

Ph. for f.

to

to phizik for the phrenzy. Which, ph, is onely vsed in wordes borrowed of the Greeke.

Ph. is neuer in Latine, but in wordes borowed from the Greeke, and then is founded, as: f: of which sound, is onely, Φ, in the Greeke. Ph. founded in Latine.

Th. hath two soundes in Inglish, not much noted of many men: yet so founded of most, or all southsaxons: sauing, that the common people vnlearned, in the east part of Sussex and Kent, doe speake wordes written with: th: as though in the same place, d, were written, as for, this, that, those, thumbe, thorne: they say, dis, dat, dose, dumbe, dorne. For which I vse: this, that, thorȝ, thumb, thorń. The first three wordes, (this, that, thorȝ) differing somewhat in sound, from the two latter, (thumb, thorń,) and therefore I make a comma, vnder the latter, or other turned difference. Wherefore I giue to, th, a name of this sillable, thee, the accusatiue case of, thou: as in these wordes: Wothe thy father and thy mother lothe thee, for this thy breathing on them: which I write, thus: both thy father, and thy mother loth the, for this thy braething on them. Th. of two soundes. D. abused for, th. th, differeth from th.

I giue to, th, a name of the sound of this sillable, theef: (the sound of, f, being left out) in the same name, the rest (thee) being fully sounded: as in those wordes: A thousand are loth to haue the tenth thistle or thorne, that thou hast in thy thumbe: yet thou thinkest, to blowe them thorough thicke and thinne, with a breath in thine anger. which I write, thus: A thorand ar loth to hau the tenth thifl or thorń, that thu hast in thy thumb: yet thu thinkest, to blow them thorth thik, and thin, in thyn anger, with a brech. Letters of olde, þ, ð, and now new, th, th

It appeareth by sir *Thomas Smithes*, and Maister *Chesters*, bookes of ortography, that there hath bene vsed of olde time, two letters seruing to these two soundes, and figured, thus: þ, ð, naming the last, the, thorne, d, which hauing the strike thorough the head thereof, might well haue bene named as my, th, and by negligence of the writer, the strike not made, or a straunger teaching the same, (and could not sounde it rightly) vsed the sounde, that we and strangers giue at this day to, d, whereby the sounde of, dis, dat, dose, dumbe, dorne, aforesaide, in some places grew in vse. The like abuse of the writer, may we well gesse in the figure, þ, who is nere the likenesse of this figure, þ, that quick writing with a turned forte, by vse in time, made one figure (that is, þ,) serue the turne of bothe the soundes: as may appeare by abbreuiations, figured by, þ, and certaine vowels, sillables, and notes, set ouer it, which yeld no part of the sounde of the olde name of, þ, (which is, thy) nor other sounde of, þ, whether it were vowell or consonant, but yelded a perfect sounde of my, th, and of the olde figure, þ, as may appeare by these wordes: ye ye thinke yt of ye, ye man is ye whome ye seeketh, agreeing by no reason to be written with, y, might very well be written or printed with, þ, thus: ye þe ðinke yt of ye, þe ye man is ye whome ye seeketh: for here is that oldest letter, þ, for which, th, is vsed in the olde, and I vse, th,) sounded rightly, and, y, might be abused in this place by Oldest, þ ðinke of þ. Old, ye thinke ye of ye. new, thei that think thus of this.

ſtrangers, who thought little or no difference, betweene the figures of, ꝑ, and ꝓ, and betweene, ð, and ꝺ, ſpecially bicauſe thoſe two ſoundes, of, ꝑ, and, ꝺ, were hard to be ſounded, or vtterly left out by them: as we may ſee (by experience) among ſtraungers at this day, who cannot ſounde thoſe letters, though they liue among vs (hearing vs ſounde them dailye) many yeres, but are now greatly holpen by true ortography.

We Engliſh vſe the ſounde of, th, in Latine, as the ſounde of mꝑ, th, onely, as in theſe wordes: Thraſo, thales, theſſalia, and ſuch like borowed frō the Greke, and vſed in Greke, with the Greke letter, θ, vſed by my ortography, thus: thrazo, thales, theſſalia: in which wordes mꝑ, th, and the Greke, θ, agree in ſounde: abuſed of latter time with, th, nothing agreeing therevnto, conſidering the ſeuerall old names, of, t, and, h, yelde no ſuch ſound.

Th. ſounded in Latine.

Sh. now ſ.

Sh. hath a ſounde, nere the names of both theſe letters, ſh, (if ye name, h, as this ſillable, hæ,) but I vſe them in one letter, giuing it a name, as this ſillable, ſhæ, agreeing to his ſounde: as in theſe wordes: ſhe ſhall not ſhew, ſuch ſhamefull ſhiftes, in waſhing triſh traſh raſhly: which I vſe, thus: ſe ſal not ſew, ſuch ſamfyl ſifts, in waſing triſ traſ raſily. Condemne not my ꝑinting or writing of the Participle of the preſent tenſe, and Nounes verbals, and other deriuatiues, with a ſingle conſonant in the midle of a word, though the ſounde of our ſpeech, may wel allow a double conſonant, in ſuch places: for I vſe it ſo, for helpe to finde out the perfect verbe, and other ꝑimitiues, from whom thoſe participles and verbals, &c. be deriued: as ſhal appere herafter, in the rules for Grammer: wherin is great helpe for ſtrangers (by etimologe) to finde out the one, by the other: neither condemne any other part of my ꝑinting or writing: for where I ſeeme, to digreſſe in trifles, I doe it wittingly, to bring weightier things, into the better order.

Regard of ꝑinting and writing deriuatiues and compoundes for the perfecter etimologe of words. Trifles changed may be born with for ordering of weightier thinges.

The Latine hath not the ſounde of, ſh, in any worde: the French vſe the ſounde of, ſh, vnder the figures of, ch.

Wh. is not ſounded, any thing nere the olde names of any of theſe letters, w, or, h, but ſounded nere the names, giuen to them ſeuerally by me: but, bicauſe they are much vſed, in the olde ꝑinting, and may very well be included in one letter, alſo: I make one perfect figure for both, thus: ƕ: giuing it a name, as the ſounde of this ſillable, whæ, agreeing to the ſound therof, as in theſe wordes. What whele ouerwhelmed the whelpe, whome the wherman found on the wharfe, while the wheateman whiſtled, with the whoꝛes whiſtle, which I write, thus: ƕat ƕel ouer-ƕelmed the ƕelp, ƕom the ƕery-man found on the ƕarf, ƕyl the ƕæt-man ƕiſtld with the ƕoꝛs ƕiſtl. The Latine hath not this ſounde.

Wh. now ƕ.

Eaſie conference.

By the examples before ſhewed, ye may perceiue, that for lacke of ſufficient letters, of name and ſounde agreeing to Engliſh ſpeech, an vnorderly ſupply therof was made, by adding, h, to one of the conſonants aforeſaid: and now remedied (as ye ſee) according to the perfect ſound of our ſpeech, (yea and ſome of thoſe figures, neceſſary for other languages alſo, if thoſe nations are contented to accept perfect ortography) and eaſie to be conferred with the olde ꝑinting

An vnorderly ſupply.

and

and writing, ſeing the figure of one or bothe thoſe letters remaineth perfect.

H. retained before and after vowels.

H retaine, h, ſtill, for the figure of aſpiration, or breath, vſed before and after vowels, as may agree with our ſpeech, without ioining it in one ſillable, after any conſonant, in mere Engliſh wordes.

Z. miſnamed.

Z. is ſomewhat miſnamed, (to adde, d, to the ende of his name) contrary to the name of all other conſonants, whoſe vowell of their name is ſet laſt, as, b, c, d, &c. named, bé, cé, dé, &c. and not named, bed, ced, ded: therefore I giue it the name of the ſound of this ſillable, zé: agreeing to his ſound in wordes, adding to euery conſonant, onely one vowell, to giue his name, which vowell being vnſounded, when any conſonant is ioined in wordes with any other vowel, what other ſounde can be giuen vnto it, but of the conſonant it ſelfe onely, and that truely. And (I ſuppoſe) we toke the name of: z: from the French, who name it: zedde: turning the: t: in zeta, (the Greeke name) into: d: and vſing e: for: a: which: e: the French ſound nerer: a: than we Engliſh doe, and we (taking the name thereof from the French) name it: zed: for we Engliſh ſeldome ſounde: e: at the ende of ſuch wordes or ſillables. By theſe reaſons, I commend better of our Engliſh naming of letters, to adde no more to any conſonant, than one vowell. But in the name of moſt of the Greeke letters, are two or three ſillables: in which muſt needes be the ſounds, of diuerſe vowels, and conſonants, which muſt needs be troubleſome, to one (that neuer learned the name of letter, in shorter order) to giue the ſingle and perfect ſound of letters.

Right naming of letters, by one vowel of it ſelfe, or added to a conſonant.

L, m, n, r, ſ, halfe vowels.

L: m: n: r: ſ: or rather: ζ: are accounted of diuers learned, to be halfe vowels: which I will graunt vnto, in reſpect of Engliſh ſpeech: but hitherto there hath not bene vſed of the learned, any mark or difference to any of them, to ſhew when they are mere conſonantes, or when they are to be ſounded as halfe vowels: but alwaies, when they were to be vſed as halfe vowels, one or other ſuperfluous vowell (of vncertaine ſounde) was ioined, ſometime before them, and ſometime after them: which greatly deceiued the learner: for remedy whereof, I will ſhew (by examples of euery of them) the olde abuſes, and the new amendment: and though the vowell ſounded in them was vncertaine, (through the halfe ſounding of that vowell, and the halfe ſounding of euery of thoſe) except: r: yet I will take the vowell, which is nereſt, and commoneſt, to the ſounde in euery of them, as followeth.

El, vl, le, now l.

L: being a halfe vowel, is to be named as the ſhort ſound of this ſillable: vl: and to haue a turne nere the top of it, thus: l': and the vnperfect vowell, before time ioined before or after it, to be aboliſhed: as in theſe wordes: The carle hath a bable in the ſtable, made of appletre or maple, and a bundell of mantles, or whittles, in the cradle. which I vſe thus: the carl' hath a babl' in the ſtabl', mad of apl'-tre or mapl', and a bundl' of mantl'ſ, or whitl'ſ in the cradl'. yet ye muſt note, that when: l: commeth betweene: e: at the ende of a ſillable, and another vowell next before: l: that: e: is ſuperfluous, and ſuch: l: (commonly) remaineth a conſonant, and no halfe vowell, as in theſe wordes: The vile file did file the file, with a file, and a ſtole. which he ſtole, without rule. which I write, thus: the vil fil, did fil the fil, with

a fýl, and a ſtool, which he ſtól, without rul: the voice it ſelfe will guide you.

We. now m.

M. being a halfe vowell, is to be named, as the ſhort ſound of this ſillable: ym: having a ſtrike ouer the middle thereof, thus: m: and the vnperfect vowell: e: before time vſed after: m: abolished: as in theſe wordes: Come warme your broome, and get you home, with your holme, and make vs rome, to ſing a Pſalme, the winde is calme: which I write, thus: com warm̃ your bro̅m, and get you hóm, with your hólm̃, and mák vs rom̃ to ſing a ſal'm̃, the wýnd iz cal'm̃. But this halfe vowell is ſeldome vſed, after any letter, ſaue: l: or: r. in other wordes: e: is ſuperfluous.

En, on, vnne, now ñ.

N. being a halfe vowell, is to be named as the ſhort ſound of this ſillable: yn: having a ſtrike ouer the middle of it, thus: ñ: and the vnperfect vowell, before time vſed, to be abolished: as in theſe words. They burne burdens of capons and bacon, in the garden, but warne, to kepe corne in the barne, and a fat baren in the waren: which I write, thus: they burñ burdñz of capñz and bácn̄ in the gárdn̄: but wárn̄ to kep corn̄ in the bárn̄, and a fat barren in the warren. Yet ſometime in the olde ortography, the vowell before n: is fully ſounded, and the ſonner, if a double conſonant were next before that vowell, but: e: after: n: at the ende, maketh: n: a halfe vowell.

re, now, ŕ, or elſe: r: with an accent pricke ouer the vowell next before it.

R. being a halfe vowell, hath rather the name of the ſounde of this ſillable: er: than of: yr: for that: e: ſet after: r: at the ende of a ſillable, is moſt times full ſounded, as though: e: were ſet before: r: except another vowell come next before: r: for then: e: is not ſounded, but cauſeth the vowell next before r: to be of a longer ſounde: which long ſounde, being encreaſed by one of the accent pricks, in my ortography, or double vowell hereafter ſet forth, ſuch: e: is ſuperfluous: but for conference with the olde printing, (where the: e: is miſplaced after: r: that is ſounded before: r:) I will allow: r: with an accent, thus: ŕ: for a halfe vowell, of the full ſounde of: er: but in my new ortography, I will rather write: er: for the ſame ſounde, except it be for the helpe of equiuoces, or other ſpecial cauſes: as, in theſe wordes: ye ſuffer your buttre, to gutter in the fire, wherfore remembre hereafter to conſidre my care, laboure and deſire. which I write, thus: ye ſuffer your butter to gutter in the fyer, whær-for remember hær-after to conſider my cár, labor and dezyer.

E. ſuperfluous.

S. (or rather: ẓ: vſed in time paſt, ſometime for: es: at the end of wordes were then to be called a halfe vowell, becauſe it included the ſound of the vowell: e: and the ſounde of: ſ: vnder one figure: and ſometime though: e: were written before: s: yet: e: was not ſounded: as in theſe wordes: cares, laboures, ſwarchinges, and vnquietnes, make wery bones, weake mindes, feeble membres, and ſhorte liues. Which I vſe, thus: cárẓ, labꝛẓ, wakchingẓ, and vn-qietnes, mák wary bónẓ, wæk mýndẓ, feb̃l membrẓ, and ſhort lýúẓ. Note likewiſe that: s: and: ẓ: are vſed at the ende of olde written wordes in the ſounde of: z: ſometime (as well as: ſ: is ſometime ſounded ſo, in the middle of wordes, as is ſhewed before, fol. 6. which ſhall not be ſo vſed

S. and ẓ. abuſed for: z.

in

in my ortography, as ſhall appeere in the uſing of them hereafter, for : ȝ : one= ly ſhall be uſed after : l : m : n : r : being halfe vowels, or conſo: nants, and after vowels and diphthongs (having his de= clinatiue ſtrike) at the end of a declinatiue.

¶ The fourth Chapter,

ſheweth that but ſixe letters are perfectly perfect in the olde ortography, and perſwadeth change for rea- *ſonable and great cauſes.*

By theſe abuſes afore ſhewed, ye may perceiue plainly that there are in the olde, A, B, C, onely ſixe letters, that are perfectly perfect, of perfect name, agreeing to one perfect ſounde onely, in Engliſh ſpeech: which ſixe are theſe, a, b, d, f, k, x, whereas there are in Engliſh ſpeech, xxviij. ſeueral diuiſions in voice, beſides the ſeuerall ſounds of thoſe halfe vowels, l, m, n, (for, r, halfe vowel is ſounded as, er) which make the number, of xxxvij. ſeueral and diſtinct ſoundes in voice, for Engliſh ſpeech, beſides the ſoundes of diphthongs: as ſhall plainly appeere, by my new, A, B, C, for the preſe thereof. Hath not then our olde writing and printing neede of amendment? When of, xxxvij. partes, only ſixe parts are perfectly perfect: beſides the diſorder of miſplaced and vn= ſounded letters, and ſome letters not written, and yet ſounded in words. How can it be otherwiſe, but that a learner muſt (of neceſſity) requier fower or fiue times the time to reade, and write, this deformed old vſe? that might be learned in a quarter of the time, or leſſe, when the ſame is in due forme, true, and perfect vſe, eaſie, ſpeedie, comfortable, and moſt profitable. Let vs Engliſh not be aſhamed, to wipe away, the dirt, filth, and duſt, negligently ſuffered long time on the picture of our ſpeech, nor be afraid to correct the vnſkilfull liniaments, coulers, and ſhadowes, laied thereon by ſtraungers, who neuer coulde enter into the perfect diuiſions of the ſoundes of our ſpeech, and much leſſe make perfect figures, and letters for the ſame: by which negligence of our ſelues, or vnſkilfulneſſe of ſtraungers, or both, this deformitie either began, or hath crept in. Thinke no time too ſoone to amend faults or errors, nor that any time, is to late, to doe any good thing. The commodity of this amendment will appeere in a little time, being put in vſe, whereof I haue great experience by triall in mine owne children, whome (I thinke) I may inſtruct after mine owne liking, in handling of whome I haue founde ſuch oddes in the vſing of both waies, that I call God to witneſſe, if it were not lawfull to vſe the beſt meanes, I knowe the worſe ſo ill, that though I loue my children deerly, and wiſh in them as much knowledge (which I account the fruite growing from the graffe of learning) as any man can wiſh in his children: rather than I ſhould traine them in the trade of that blinde maze of learning to reade and write Engliſh (after the olde ortography,) which among our nation muſt be the foundation to ſuch as deſire farder learning, for that our owne language ſerueth euery mans turne in euery eſtate and dealing) I woulde traine them

For thirty ſeuen diuiſions in voice, are ſixe onely letters in perfect vſe.

Engliſh defaced by the olde picture thereof.

No time to late, or to ſoone to doe good.

in other exercise, for diuerse speciall causes, (though I must and will confesse, that no way to knowledge, shoulde be so hard and painfull, but that we should endeuour to come to the end therof, and to spare no time, cost and paine on the same) so much, I haue lamented the rough passage therevnto, seeing the aptnesse of youth, and pitied the good natures and willing mindes of parents, that beholding the lette of their furderaunces, the more I looke on it, the more I lothe the same, and chiefly for conscience sake, haue taken vpon me this enterprise of amendment. And I trust that the picture of our speech will haue (vp this my amendment) such fauor & bewtie therin, that whereas (before this time) diuerse beholding sir *Thomas Smithes*, and Maister *Chesters* workes, in this point of ortography, & conferring it with the old (yea, many of our owne nation) haue ben contented with deformities, seeing no perfect amendment in such wise, but that the accepting of their new, take away greatly the vse of bookes in the olde printing: for that in the same new amending deuised by sir *Thomas Smith*, and Maister *Chester*, were many strange letters brought in, & som of the olde left out, and though some supply was made in wordes, yet it much differed from the olde: whereby the harder conference would be in time to come, and therby the charges of the olde bookes more than halfe lost: now euery man will confesse easie conference, because I haue brought in no new letter: but where any letter was double or treble sounded, I giue a little strike therevnto, for true and perfect difference, neither haue I left any of the old out of vse, nor altered the placing of them: but, where it is more perfect therby, leauing out superfluous letters, in wordes patched vp for lacke of true ortography. So that, by this my new amendment, easie conference may be made, and the olde in vse still, vntill men may at their ease, prouide the new printed. Prouided alwaies, that all learners vse the new, vntill they be throughly perfect therein, which requireth a very small time, in respect of the olde troden maze, and afterwarde may (in very little more time) reade the olde printing, for saueing of charges in bookes of great price: and bothe these may be done in the thirde part of the time or lesse, that the olde couldе haue bene learned in time past, without the new: so time will bring the new onely in vse, and if the olde come in handes tenne generations hence, yet may the same be vnderstanded, by the conference of this worke, so perfect and plaine, that not onely our owne nation, but straungers may delight to acquaint themselues therewith, to their great ease and profite.

Sir Thomas smithes, and Maister Chesters ortography were hard to be conferred with the olde.

Easie conference of this newe with the olde.

Both new and olde learned in halfe the time, that the old can be learned alone, yea, in a quarter of the time with good conference.

¶ The fift Chapter,

Sheweth the superfluous letters not sounded, the misplaced, and some sounded not written, and *how abbreuiations are allowed.*

* Another hinderace to learners: letters misplaced, superfluous, or sounded and not written.

I Haue * shewed you before, the misnaming, the double & treble sounding, and the want of letters in the olde, A, B, C, and the amendment therof, and now will shew you how some were misplaced, when they were ioined with other letters in wordes: and some were written,

wꝛitten,and yet not ſounded,and ſome were ſounded, and yet not wꝛitten.

E.at the ende of woꝛdes (and of other ſillables in deriuatiues oꝛ compoſitiues)ſet after this conſonant: r : is ſometime miſplaced,that is to ſay,ought to haue bene ſet beſoꝛe : r : (but after other conſonants : e : is moſt times ſuperfluous,that is to ſay, not ſounded at all) as in theſe woꝛdes : I am ſure there are moꝛe then fowꝛeten bare pothangeres ouer the fire, oꝛ tenne pewtre ſpones vpon the ſhelfe in the chambꝛe : which I wꝛite, thus : I am ſuer thær ár mo: then fowꝛten bár pot-hangerȝ ouer the fier, oꝛ ten pewter ſponȝ vpon the ſhelfm the chámber. And foꝛ helpe of equiuoces, I vſe : y : halfe vowell, and : er : (where bothe are fully ſounded) indifferently.

E.miſplaced, oꝛ ſuperfluous.

Difference foꝛ equiuoces.

As touching ſuperfluous letters, I finde,that : a : next after : e: in one ſillable is vnſounded, and that : e : is onely ſounded there, and is moſt times of long ſound : in ſtede of which : ea : of long ſound, I vſe : æ : diphthong : as in theſe woꝛdes : Heauen : in Latine,Cælum, Italian,Cielo, in French, *Le ciel:* earth,in Latine,Terra, Italian, Terra,in French,*La terre:* a beane,in Latine,Faba, Italian Faua, in French,*une fẽbue :* leane,in Latine,Macer, Italian,Magro,in French,*Maigre :* meane, in Latine,Mediocris, Italian Mediocre,in French,*Indifferent.* All which I wꝛite,thus : hæuẽ, erth, bæn, læn, mæn.

Ea, now æ long, oꝛ a : abolißhed : e : being of ſhoꝛt ſound.

Alſo : o : after : e : oꝛ : i : bowell beſoꝛe : e : in one ſillable, are vnſounded in certaine woꝛdes, and wꝛitten to yelde to : e : a ſounde betweene the ſoundes of : e : and : i : foꝛ which ſounde I vſe : ę : as in theſe woꝛds : people,in Latine,Populus, Italian,Popolo,in French,*Vn peuple:* fielde,in Latine,Campus, Italian,Campo, in French, *Vn Champ :* prieſt,in Latine,Presbiter, Italian, Prete,in French,*Preſtre:* which I wꝛite,thus : pępl, feld, pręſt. Alſo : e : is often doubled,thus : ee : moſt times foꝛ the like ſounde of :ę : yet many times it is wꝛitten and pꝛinted foꝛ the ſounde of ſingle : e : and of ſhoꝛt and flat ſounde, vntill of late moꝛe vſed foꝛ the ſounde of : ę : onely.

Eo,ie, ee, now : ę : foꝛ that ſharpe ſound and long. Ee,vncertaine,ſometime : e : ſometime ę.

Alſo : W : (of ſharpe ſound) is ſeldome ſounded in diphthong comming beſoꝛe another bowell in the ſame ſillable, as in theſe woꝛdes deriued of the French : to guide,in Latine,Ducere, Italian,Condurre, in French,*Guider :* guiſe, in Latine, Modus, Italian, Modo, in French, *Guiſe.* which I wꝛite, thus : gẏd, gẏz. Though we Engliſh ſounde : v : in the woꝛde,guiſe,ſignifiing and meaning a duke hauing that title oꝛ name in Fraunce, as we ſounde the ſame : v : (rather : ỿ :) in theſe woꝛds following boꝛowed of the French, that is to ſay : language,in Latine,Idioma, Italian,Idioma,in French, *Language :* anguiſh(of minde)in Latine, Angor, Italian,Doglia,in French, *Angoiſſe :* to languiſh, in Latine,Languere, Italian, Languere, in French,*Languir :* ſo that in very few mere Engliſh woꝛds : v : beginneth any diphthong, but is rather ſuperfluous,and vnſounded,except in theſe and few other:iuice, in Latine,Succus, Italian,Succo,in French *Suc:* and iuiſe,the timber wheꝛon the bourds of a loft are nailed: which I wꝛite,thus : languag, anguiſh, languiſh,iuic,iuyſt.

W. ſeldom beginneth diphthong

Alſo

B.l,g, ſuperfluous.

Alſo as touching other ſuperfluous letters, I finde, that : b : in doubt, l : in ſoulder, and that : g : generally before : h : (except : a : follow : h : and a conſonant ſet before : g : for then :h: is vnſounded) in one ſillable, and alſo :g: before :n: in one ſillable, are vnſounded: as in theſe wordes: in the eighteenth yere of the Queenes raigne, I thought I might, ſee by night, a ſigne of raine, before daylight, through a bough, that grewe vpright: Which I write, thus:

In the eighteenth yer of the Queẽs reign, I thoght I might, se by night, a syn of rain, befor day-light, throu a bowh, that grew vp-right.

Except meane names & townes as Bigham.

Derivations from ſtrangers giue no cauſe to vary from true writing of Engliſh.

Neither are raigne or ſigne to be defended well, written In Engliſh, to ſhew they are borowed from the Latine wordes, Regnum, Italian, Regno, French, *Regne*, and Signum, Italian Segno, French, *Signe*: for difference of equinoces with raine, in Latine, Pluuia, Italian, Pioggia, in French, *Pluye*, & with ſin, in Latine Peccatum, Italian, Peccato, in French, *Peche*. when there may be better differences for their ſignifications, by apt letters and paires, or halfe paires in letters, vowels & diphthongs, as rein and syn: more eaſie to be perceiued by perfect and expreſſe figure before the eie, than by rule, to be learned without helpe of picture, may rather altogether by rote, without picture or rule: Which requireth long time for the young Imp that learneth, and much longer time for the ſtraungers, not accuſtomed to our ſpeech: Who the more diligent they are to followe the ſounde of the picture, the farder of they be from the true ſounde of the wordes, which haue not the perfect ſounde of the letters contemned in them. When they be ſingle, and therefore though they ſpell with letters, yet they muſt pronounce by rote, and of this laſt the ſtranger is helpeleſſe.

Double conſonant not to be written, where but one is ſounded.

Alſo we vſe double conſonants very often, whereof the one is ſuperfluous, and vnſounded, when bothe ſtand in one ſillable: Which is much vſed, to make the ſound of the vowell next before them, to be of ſhort ſounde: the ſame double conſonant hath alſo many times added vnto them the letter : e : which is alſo ſuperfluous, and vnſounded in that place: as in theſe wordes: I ſhotte at a butte & hitte the pinne, and fell flatte vpon the bottome of a tubbe. Which I write, thus: I hot at a but, and hit the pin, and fel flat vpon the botom of a tub.

M. not written, and yet ſounded.

We vſe (ſauing a few of late, much reſiſted by olde cuſtomaries) to ſound : n: (vnwritten) before : g : when : g before : n : are bothe written together in one worde, but deuided in ſillable, and a vowell comming before : g : as in theſe wordes (borowed from the Latine.) The ignorant magnifie the ignominious: in Latine, thus: Ignorantes magnificant ignominioſos: in meere Engliſh phraſe ſpoken thus: The vnskilfull make much of ſuch, as haue an ill name. But becauſe no leſſe is written in Latine, (in other wordes) than is ſounded, I will rather confeſſe that we Engliſh yeld a wrong ſound, in ſounding another : n: before : g: (as though it were written: The ingnorant mangnifie the ingnominious) than if we did ſounde it without the ſame : n: agreeing to the writing of bothe languages Latine and Engliſh: for the Latine hath no letter miſplaced, nor left vnſounded, nor vnwritten if it be ſounded: except in vſing Abbreviations. for the proper names of men, countries, and cities, and matters written in lawe: Which come not to ſuch handes, but

Abbreviations alowable, except in bokes for learners.

those

thoſe that haue quick capacity, and haue throughly paſſed the writing thereof at large: and for ſuch, generall and common abbreuiations may be allowed, and alſo priuate abbreuiations for a mans owne ſtudy. And becauſe this treatiſe is chefly, that a true picture of Engliſh ſpech be made, agreeing in all points with the ſeuerall and diſtinct ſoundes, in the voice of the ſame ſpech: I will leaue the accuſtomed abbreuiations, as they alreadie are: not diſalowing other neceſſarie, ſo that they be vſed as little as may be, in volumes, pamflets, and workes, neceſſary for learners: for a ſmall ſticke, ſtone, or other lette, hurteth and diſcourageth one that learneth to go: who, in time, is able to leape ouer great blocks, dikes, and hedges, yea, to climbe or make plaine the walles of bulwarkes, towers, and caſtles. But I vtterly diſallow the accuſtomed ſtrike (ouer vowels) figured for: m: and ſometime for: n: thus: ¯: and ſuch like, in whom is ſuch vncertainty: therefore I allow now only this: ¯: proper to: n: onely.

Tittles ouer vowels aboliſhed, except for: n: ¯: onely.

Here is to be noted, that I doe not hereby affirme, that the aſpiration (h) following any of the conſonants: c: p: ſ: t: w: in the olde ortography, ſhoulde alway be ſounded together, as one letter, vnder the names before ſhewed, but that: ch: in words borowed of the Greke, be ſounded as: k: and that ſometime: h: is deuided in ſillable, from: p: ſ: t: w: ſpecially when: h: may begin a ſillable, in a word of perfect ſignification in it ſelfe, without ioining vnto it any letter going before: h: as in, Ham, which, I take, to be an ancient and generall name of a pariſh, &c. as, Waltham, Bolham, Mountham, Clapham, and in, Hurſt, which (in ſome countries) ſignifieth a riſing ground, not to the height of a hill, as Bellinghurſt, Brokehurſt, Wenthurſt, and in hall: as in Mothall, Winterhal, and ſuch like, being the proper names of men, countries, pariſhes, lands, &c. in which: h: is (for the moſt part) deuided in ſillable from the conſonant going before it, or elſe not ſounded at all, and where it ought to be deuided in ſillable in the olde ortography, it ſhall be deuided in letter in this new amendment, and thereby deuided in ſillable, and, by this meanes, it is eaſy for any of indifferent iudgement, to correct any olde printing, for the eaſe of them that ſhall learne the ſame hereafter, giuing the learner to vnderſtande, that where: h: followeth any of the conſonants before ſhewed, they be to be ſounded together as one letter, by the meanes afore ſhewed, and where they ought to be deuided (as in ſuch proper names before ſhewed) to drawe a little ſtrike, as in compoſition of words, which ſeldome differeth from the right ſignification thereof, when it was without a compoſitiue ſtrike: and if there be alſo added to double and trebie ſounded letters, the ſtrikes and turnes vſed in this new amendment, and ſome note giuen of ſuperfluous letters, or that ſuch ſuperfluous letters haue a little ſtrike with a pen, a bery childe may reade the olde ortography, after bery little exerciſe. In like maner, after a Grammer for Engliſh ſhall be publiſhed, ſuch as are ſkilfull in the ſame Grammer, may (after any of the old printed ortography is thus corrected) vſe the ſtrikes, pricks, and notes, vſed in the new for Grammer rules, which ſtrikes, prickes, and notes for Grammer, touch in no part the name of the letter, nor ſounde of the voice, but helpe our nation greatly to learne the Latine and other languages, and as greatly helpeth ſtrangers to come to eaſie vnderſtanding of Engliſh.

That: h: is not alway ioined in ſillable after c: p: ſ: t: w: in the olde.

¶ The ſixt Chapter,

ſheweth the vſe of the old in time to come, and that other nations are not onely throughly holpen in Engliſh ſpeech, *but partly aided in their owne language by* this amendment, ſhewing the names of the new *letters, deuiding the vowels, and diphthongs, and* how difference in letters, may make diffe*rence of ſignification in equiuoces.*

The abuſes being great, amendmẽt muſt be prouided.

I Truſt I haue ſhewed you ſufficiently (before) the vſe (yea rather the abuſes) of the olde ortography, at this day in vſe, and that ye are fully perſwaded in them, hauing now will to proceede to the perfect amendment thereof, and that ye alſo perceiue, that eaſie conference of both may be made, ſo that the olde may be vſed, to ſaue expenſes in bookes of value, vntill the new ſupply the rowme: for which cauſe of conference, I wrote the abuſes, and wants in euery ſeuerall letter,

Eaſie conference of both, while the olde hath any being.

and examples for the ſame, not onely for the præfe thereof, and the order of the new amendment, but alſo that this my booke might be a guide to the reading of the olde, little regarding eloquence, or ciuill inſtructions, to be giuen by the ſentences for thoſe examples, but wholy applied to that ende, that vpon a doubt of true ſounding of any worde, any man may reſort to the doubtfull letter tenne generations hence, and there finde the vſe, both of the olde, and cauſe of the change for Engliſh ſpeech, and for the Latine alſo, as we Engliſh ſpeake the ſame at this day. And now followeth my amendment of the ortography in the, A, B, C, hauing in the ſame xxvij. ſeuerall and diſtinct letters,

No new letter brought in, becauſe of conference.

in figure, or marke, hauing xxvij. ſeuerall & diſtinct names, agreeing to xxvij. ſeuerall and diſtinct ſounds of voice, vſed in them for Engliſh ſpeech, with their paires, among whome no new nor vnaccuſtomed letter (not vſed in the olde) ſhall be brought in: but the whole ſupply made by adding a little ſtrike or turning, to, or neere one of the olde letters, (moſt agreeing for conference with the olde printing.)

And againſt the obiections that ſome (peraduenture) will make. (That though I vſe the olde figures with addition in my amendment, yet that addition maketh a letter not vſed of any other nation) I anſwere, that in the double ſounded letters, ſome of them haue double ſounds, as well as we, and ſomtime the ſame ſounds, and where we haue any ſounds in voice not vſed by them, they haue the more neede of a differing figure for that ſtraunge ſounde, to guide their voice thereby, for if they will vſe our ſpeech, they muſt vſe the diuiſions of the voice vſed therein, and they ſhall be better guided by perfect figure thereof in it ſelfe, than if it were patched vp with diuerſe letters, whoſe ſingle names, and ſounds in wordes, nothing agree to the ſounde that ſuch patchery ſerueth for: and to be tied to a generalitie, with other nations, when euery nation vſeth a ſpeciality in voice, more or leſſe, is contrarie to all rule and reaſon, therfore it is lawful for euery nation to haue his proper letters, where

the

the letters comon with other nations doe not ſuffice, and that without blame, for it is certaine that the diuers diuiſions of ſoundes in voice, cauſed diuerſe letters to be made, & he that firſt deuiſed them, was as willing to furniſh one deuiſion, as an other, and it is like it was ſo done, for the language proper to the inuenters of letters, though not ſufficient and meete in all points for other languages, and if ſome of our ſpecial figures or letters, may be vſed alſo of any nation, in the ſame ſound, (for which they haue now ſome patchery) they neede not to be aſhamed, to thinke this our amendment ready for them to vſe, as wel where we agree with them in ſounde, as where we haue ſome ſpeciall ſound in voice, which they haue not. The ſingle letters be theſe next following: and in the ſquares of the Table, vnder the ſhort ſtrike in euery ſquare after following, their names appeere, by the letter or ſillable ſet ouer that ſhort ſtrike, leauing out, ſ, in the worde theeſe, and turning, a, into, é, in the ſillable, ga, for the name of my, g, the ſingle letters are theſe.

a. b. c. c. ch. d. e. é. f. g. g. h. i. l. l. m. m̃. n. ñ. o. w. p. q. r. ſ. ſh. t. th. th. v. v. v. w. wh. x. y. z. The new A, B, C, ſingle figured.

Note farder that theſe two letters: k: and: ph: encreaſe the number of letters and names, but encreaſe not the number of ſoundes: for: k: hath the meere ſounde of: c: and: ph: hath the ſounde of: f: with a little difference of lengeth in ſound. Alſo: ý: is ſounded as: er: as is ſaide before, and as ſhall be more plainly ſhewed hereafter: and in reſpect of their names, theſe three ſhall be figured and named in the ſquares, among the other xxvij. and make the number of forty ſingle figures, as followeth. Vnder one of which letters or figures, is euery the leaſt diuiſion of voice, vſed in Engliſh ſpeech, ſufficiently and plainely ſet forth, by giuing right and perfect name to euery of thoſe letters, agreeing to the right ſounde of them, when they be ioined together in wordes, and little differing from the letters of the olde ortography: for to the letters of the old ortography, of ſingle name (and yet of double or treble ſound, when they are ioined with other letters in wordes) I adde onely a little ſtrike or turning, to ſhew thoſe ſeuerall ſoundes: and whereas the aſpiration, h, is ioined after any conſonant in one ſillable, to patch vp ſpeciall diuiſions of the voice, (vſed moſt properly in Engliſh, and ſome of them vſed in few, or no other language) & thereby two letters for one ſounde, (which two letters being ſingle, haue (for the moſt part) no part of ſuch ſound as is in the worde) I haue now reteined the figures of both theſe letters, and ioined them cloſe as one letter, that eaſie conference with the olde, and this amendment may eaſily be made, the voice and ſpeech not chaunged, but, by this amendment moſt ſurely ſtaied, and hereafter moſt perfectly continued: and the more this Table ſeemeth to you ſtraunge at the firſt ſight, ſo much the more will appeere vnto you the deformity and vntruth in the olde, (for Engliſh ſpeech) if ye aduiſedly conſider of bothe, and let your owne voice be your iudge, when ye ſhall try bothe in your wordes: but firſt be perfect of the names of the ſingle letters: for in vaine, and fooliſhly, he ioineth or compoundeth any thing, which hath not knowledge in the ſingles and ſimples, which he would ioine or compound together. k, ph, & ý, encreaſe number, but encreaſe no ſounde.

The

The names of the letters next before ſhewed, appeare in this Table following.

xxvij. ſeuerall letters of xxvij. ſeuerall names & ſoundes, ꝥ, ꝑ, & ꝛ: added: in all forty.

a / a	b / b	cée / c	ké / c	ché / ch	d / d	e : ca / e : æ	ée / é
f / f	gée / g	ga / g tyrń a into é.	hée / h	i / i	k / k	l / l	yl / ỿ
m / m	ym / m̀	n / n	yn / ń	o / o	between o : ꝋ : u / ꝏ	p / p	phée / ꝑ
quée / q	r / r	rr / ŕ	ſ / ſ	ſhé / ſh	t / t	thée / th	théek / ꝥ
v / v	oy / ỏ	vée / v̀	wée / w	whé / wh	x / x	yée / y	zée / z

Unto which letters before ſhewed, are other letters or figures, agréeing to one or other of theſe letters before written, in name and ſounde: all which agréeing in one name and ſound, are written together, as followeth, betweéne the double pricke.

The xl. letters with their paiers.

A a : B b : C̓ c̓ : C c : D̓ d̓ : D d : E e æ : E̓ é : F f : G̓ J i g̓ : G g : H̓ h : J i y : K k : L l : ł : M m : ḿ : N n : ń : O o : ꝏ : P̓ p : P̓h ꝑ : Q q : R r ꝛ : ŕ : S ſ ſz : H̓ h : T t : Th th : Th̓ ꝥ : U v u : Ụ ỿ ọ ꝍ ꝏ : U̓ v̀ ù : W w : Wh̓ wh : X x : Y̓ y : Z z.

Note that there is in the firſt printed Pamphlets and Primers, another figure for ꝑ, thus ꝓ, and another for ꝥ, thus ꝺ, alſo, ꝑ, paier to, ꝓ, wanteth in the ſame firſt printings.

xvbiij. conſonants.

Of the forty letters aforeſaid, xvbiij. are called conſonants, becauſe they yéeld no ſound in word or ſillable, nor can be named without a vowell ſounded with them: and are theſe with their paiers: b. c̓. c. ch. d. f. g̓. g. h. k. l. m. n. p. ꝑ. q. r. ſ. h̓. t. th. th̓. v. w. wh. x. y. z.

And

And other eight: a. e. ė. i. o. ω. v. y. are called vowels, because euery of them yēlded ſound or voice of themſelues, and cauſe ſound to be ioined with the conſonants: adde herevnto their paiers. viij. vowels.

Laſtly remaine three: ỿ, m̀, ǹ, called halfe vowels, because in their ſounde is included both a vowell and a conſonant: but either of them ſo ſhort touched, that bothe yēlde but the time of a long vowell: to theſe adde, ŕ, with his paier, as is before ſaide: this, ŕ, is of no great neceſſity, but for conference with the olde: re: at the ende of a ſillable, and helpe in equiuocy. iiij. halfe vowels.

Note that theſe vowels: a. e. i. y. o. v. u. ǫ. ω. ω̄: are alwaies of ſhort ſound in ſpēch, except an accent point be ſet ouer: a. e. i. y. or o, thus, á. é. a. or that: a, e, or y. be doubled thus: aa, ee, iy, yi: and then is their ſound longer. which differences may be vſed of one ſound and time, for helpe in equiuocy, calling: á: a, with ſingle accent: á: a, with double accent: and: a: a, with forked accent: and calling: aa: double, a: and ſo of other vowels ſo figured. Fiue vowels of ſhort ſounde: a, e, i, o, v except, &c.

And theſe: ė, ω, v, and u, are euer of long ſound in ſpēch: as are alſo the halfe vowels, and, æ, called, æ, diphthong. And when two vowels of diuers ſounds com together in one ſillable, they make a diphthong, that is to ſay, they are both touched ſhort in ſound together: but the ſound of them is longer than the ſound of a ſingle vowell: and are theſe: ai: ay: aỿ: au: aẃ: aẅ: aṁ: aṅ: ei: ey: eỿ: eu: eẃ: oa: oi: oy: oỿ: ou: oẃ: ωẃ: oṅ: ωy: eẃ, of the ſounde of, v: oẃ: I vſe: ẅ: as in diphthong after: a: e: ė: o: ǫ: ω: because of his olde vſe in the olde ortography, not diſagrēing now to his name giuen by me: alſo the difference of diphthongs of one ſounde, may helpe much in equiuocy, for their differing ſignificatiōs. Note that: i, y, ỿ, u, neuer begin diphthong: and that: v: u: ſeldome begin diphthong, except in wordes deriued of the French, and few other: alſo: ė: ſeldome beginneth diphthong, except for neceſſitie in equiuocy, as in theſe wordes: to hēar: in Latine, Audire, Italian, Vdir, in French, *Ouir*, hær (of man or beaſt.) in Latine, Crinis, Italian, Crini, in French, *Poil*, hēr: in Latine, Hic, Italian, Qui, in French, *Icy*. Three vowels of long ſounde: ė, ω, v: adde to theſe: æ: More for time of vowels, &c in fol. 19. W. vſed in diphthongs. Vowels ỿ ſeldome or neuer begin diphthong.

And I geſſe, if our country continue in quietnes many yēres without forein trouble, (for which all true Engliſh will pray) that our language will come to moſt perfectnes. And therefore if I be of counceil, in making any dictionary hereafter to be printed for Engliſh, there ſhould be meanes for difference in equiuoces, though men did not at the firſt regarde the vſe thereof in their writing: and this I may truly ſay, that perfect writing and printing kēpeth euery language in continuance of perfect vſe, and perfect ſence and ſignification: And though the common ſort doe neglect it, yet it may be the touchſtone for the wiſe and learned, to be aided thereby in matters of great waight. A dictionary ſhuld be perfect. Perfect writing bringeth perfectnes in weighty things.

A man may deēme (I am not aſhamed of our olde wordes (deēme) and ſuch like, more perfect and plaine in ſpēch and ſignification, than a great many of vs can rightly vnderſtande the reaſon thereof) that our accuſtomed ſtrike through: l: and the ſtrikes and tittles ouer: m: and: n: and ouer vowels, did in olde time, yēld ſome note of halfe vowels, in theſe letters: l m: n: or of A geſſe of the oldeſt vſe of: ~: ⁻: &c. for m: or n: but now abolished.

long ſounde in the ſ[illegible]well befoꝛe them: and not to be notes to yéld the ſounde of: m: oꝛ: n: ſo doubtfully as we vſe them now a daies: foꝛ which doubtfulneſſe I vtterly refuſe their vncertaine abbꝛeuiation in my new ẅꝛiting, excepting that: ¯: may be figured foꝛ: n: and make all plaine, as ye ſée befoꝛe, and hereafter ſhall perceiue, and as touching the paters of letters to be encreaſed foꝛ helpe in equiuocy, I leaue the liking therof to euery mans iudgement, vntill time bꝛing farder liking in our nation, to growe to full perfeɔneſſe in theſe things, but thoſe accents are neceſſary to be vſed in equiuoces pꝛeſently.

Here followeth in ſquares the vowels and diphthongs, (with ſillables foꝛ the ſound of diphthongs, wherein is any halfe vowell,) which agrée in ſound: and foꝛ their time, remember what vowels are long, & who are ſhoꝛt in ſound, as I ſhewed befoꝛe: and that no diphthong is of ſo ſhoꝛt ſounde as any ſhoꝛt vowell, and that as well ſhoꝛt vowels, as diphthongs ending a ſillable, are of meane time, that is, betweene ſhoꝛt and long, their time befoꝛe ſhewed notẅithſtanding.

Vowels and diphthongs of one ſounde.

aí ay	aꝫ aų aẅ	eí ey	eꝫ eų eẅ	ó oa	oi oy	oẅ	oꝫ oų oẅ ọẅ ꝫ ų ọ ꝯ ꝯ
wí wy	ea eæ é	eꝫ eų ꝫ u eẅ	aĺ aỵl	aḿ aỵm	ań aỵn	oń oỵn	uy ſeldom in vſe.

That there be eight vowels of differing ſounds in Engliſh ſpéech: map appéere by theſe woꝛdes following, wherein are eight notes in voice, differing one from another, as diuers notes in muſicke:

A pꝛoofe of eight vowels.

ţo lak: in Latine, Carere, Italian, Eſſere ſenza, French, *Auoir faulte d'aucune choſe.*

ţo læk: in Latine, Perfluere, Italian, Gocciare, French, *Suinter.*

a leĸ; in Latine, Porrum, Italian, Porro, French, *Vn porreau.*

ţo lyk: in Latine, Lambere, Italian, Leccare, French, *Licher.*

a lok: in Latine, Sera, Italian, Serratura, French, *Serrure.*

ţo lok: in Latine, Aſpicere, Italian, Guardare, French, *Regarder.*

lyk oꝛ foꝛtun: in Latine, Fortuna, Italian Aduentura, French, *Heur.*

luk, a mans name: in Latine, Lucas, Italian, Luca, French, *Luc.*

And that there be ſeuen diphthongs of ſeuerall notes in voice, and differing from the notes of euery of the eight vowels afoꝛeſaide, map appéere by theſe woꝛdes following.

A pꝛoofe of ſeuen

a hay, oꝛ net: in Latine, Plaga, Italian, Rete da pigliar animali ſaluatichi, French, *Bourcettes á chaſſer.*

hey:

hey : in Latine, Fœnum, Italian, Fieno, French, *Du foin.*

a boy : in Latine, Puer, Italian, Garzone, French, *Garſon.*

a bowy, that is faſtened to an anker with a rope to weigh the anker : in Italian, Amoinare.

a hay, in the eie : in Latine, Vnguis, French, *Paille.*

tw hey ſmaller : in Latine, Concidere, Italian, Tagliare minutamente, French, *Hacher menu.*

a bow : in Latine, Arcus, Italian, Arco da ſaettare, French, *Arc.*

Diphthongs differing from the ſound of al vowels.

Adde to theſe : uy : ſeldome in diphthong, as is afore ſaid.

I vſe : w : in diphthong after a vowell, both for the olde vſe of him, his ſound, and new name agreeing therevnto, as appeareth before in the Table of diphthongs (though he be numbred among the conſonants.)

Other diphthongs not ſhewed before in the ſquares, are paiers to one of theſe laſt before ſhewed, or paier to ſome one of the eight vowels : among whome, note that when : w : is in diphthong with any vowell before it, then is the vowell perfectly ſounded, and : w : is lightly touched, except in : ew : where bothe are like ſounded.

So may be ſaid, that in Engliſh ſpeech, are fiftéene ſeuerall notes in the ſound of the voice, (adding herevnto the three halfe vowels : i, ú, ń,) vnder one of the which, all ſillables in wordes muſt be ſounded : ſo are there in the whole, xliiij. diuiſions in voice for Engliſh ſpeech : whereof, xxvj. are conſonants : viij. are vowels : vij. are diphthongs : and, iij. are halfe vowels : wherevnto adde : uy : a diphthong ſeldome in vſe.

Xliiij. diuiſions in voice in Engliſh ſpeech, viij. diphthongs included.

¶ The ſeuenth Chapter.

ſheweth example of wordes, with this amended ortography, for the helpe of the ſtraunger, and right vſe of the vowels, halfe vowel,, and diphthongs.

FOr the better vſing of the vowels, and diphthonges before ſhewed, and their paiers, and the due time of their ſoundes, I will ſet forth wordes for examples thereof : adding therevnto the Latine, French, and Italian, words of the ſame ſignification, wherein I craue pardon, when I faile of méete and apt wordes, agréeing in all theſe languages, for that my dritty doth not ſuffice, to my good will, hereafter (God willing) theſe languages ſhal accord in perfect order, which now I haue haſtely vſed for helpe in equiuoces, and difference of néere agréeing ſounds, and for the better helpe in equiuoces, I will vſe ſome of them in compoſition (an excellent, eaſie, and common rule for Engliſh ſpeech, as ſhall appeare in the Grammer for the ſame) at the ende of theſe examples. Wherein note well, that ſeldome any triphthong is to be vſed in Engliſh : for it is not in vſe in the olde printing, in méere Engliſh wordes, nor in many other wordes derived of other languages : as in this word, beauty:

Examples for exercíſe of the vowels, halfe vowels, and diphthongs.

in

in Latin, Forma, in French, *Beauté*: for which I write: beuty, excepting that ẏ, in, may make a triphthong with another vowell before them, as in: caẏn: in Latine, Tranquillus, in French, *Calme*: eẏn-tre, in Latin, Vlmus, in French *Orme*: hoẏn, in Latine, Ilex, in French, *Yeuſe*: but the voice doth rather yeild, i: in, eẏn-tre, and in, hoẏn, with accent ouer: o.

Trutina.
a ballanc.
Vne balance.
vna bilancia.
Pila.
a baẏ.
Vne pile, ou etœuf.
Pila.
Apiaſtrum.
baulm: erb.
Meliſſe.
Meliſſa, cedronella.
Laurus.
bay-tre.
Laurier.
Alloro.
Macer.
bar, or læn.
Maigre.
Magro.
Sterilis.
barren.
Sterile.
Sterile.
Merx, cis.
war.
La marchandiſe.
Mercantia.
Meretricula.
a callet, or ẏong qæn.
Vne putain.
Puttanella.
Reticulum.
caul, for the hed.
Vne coeffe de ſoye.
Reticella.

a bal of wod, or other merchandiz.
Vne bale.
Bala.
Vadimonium.
bail, or mainpriz.
Caution. (guidicio.
Obligo di comparire in
Caluus.
bald on the hed.
Chaulue.
Caluo.
Peſſulum.
bar of a dor.
Vne barre, ou verrouil.
Stanga.
Vrſus.
a bar, a bæſt.
Vn ours.
Orſo.
a Baron, in degre, betwen a Lord and a (vicount.
Vn baron.
Barone.
Monere.
to warn.
Admoneſter.
Ammonire.
Vocare.
to cal.
Appeler.
Chiamare.
Omentum.
cawl about the how- (elz.
La coiffe.
Stuffia.

baal, fals god of the aſſirians.
Baal.
Balſamum.
balm: ointment.
Du baulme.
Balſamo.
Balius, badius, cæſius.
bay of color.
Baye.
Baio.
Nudus.
bar, or naked.
Nud.
Nudo, e ſcalzo.
Horreum.
a barn, for corn.
Vn Grenier.
Granaio.
Bellum.
war.
Guerre.
Guerra.
Cunicularium.
a warren of coniz.
Vne garenne (nigli.
Luogo campeſtre per co-
Tranquillus.
calm.
Calme.
Bonaccia.
Cauſa.
cauz.
La cauſe.
Cagione.

Semita

Semita conſtructa.
a cawſy to go on.
Vne chauſſee.
La ſtregata.
Baliſta.
a brák,or croſ-bow.
Vne Arbaleſte.
Baleſtra.
Piſtomis.
a bȝák,or harp ſnakt for a hoȝs.
Vn mors.
Pabulum de piſis.
hám,or fodder.
Fourrage.
Paſcolo.
Calcaneus.
a hél,of the fot.
Le talon.
Calcagno.
Ouis matrix.
an ew-ſhep.
Vne geniſſe.

Diripere,populari.
to pill,or ſpoil.
Piller,ou gaſter.
Sacchaggiare.
Hemorrhoides,dis.
a pýl in the fundmẽt.
Hemorrhoides.
Hemorrhoides.
Languére.
to pýn.
Languir.
Languire.
Lucrari.
to win,or get.
Gaigner.
Gaudagnare.
Glomerare.

Cauillari.
to cauil,or ieſt.
Barater.
Cauillare.
Filix, cis.
a bȝák,or ferń-tyk.
Feuchiere.
Filice.
Poples, tis.
the ham of the leg.
Le iarret.
Garletto.
Orcus.
hel.
Enfer.
Inferno.
Vlmus.
an elm-tre.
Orme.
Olmo.
Vos.
ye,or you.
Vous.
Voi.
Colliſtrigium.
a pillory.
Le pilory.
Berlina.
Palus.
a pýl,or græt ſták.
Vn pilottis.
Palo.
Exilis,gracilis.
thin,ſlender.
Delio.
Sottile.
Vinum.
wýn.
Du vin.
Vino.
Intorquére.

Ruptura.
a brak.
Vne breche.
Rottura.
Linifrangibulum.
a bȝaak,for hemp.

a hám, the wod clipping about a hoȝſcoller.

Sanare.
to hæl,or mák hól.
Guarir.
Sanare.
Ardea.
a hærń.
Heron.
Hierone.
Cortex pomi.
the pil of an apl.
Polure de pome.
Scorza di pomo.
Strues.
a pýl,or hæp.
Vne pile.
Stiua.
Acicula.
a pin.
Eſpingle.
Spilla.
Tuus.
thýn.
Tien.
Tuo.
Ventus.
wýnd.
Vent.
Vento.
Ventoſus.

ṭω wy̆nd in botom̃.
Deducider.
Aggomitolare.
Feneſtra.
a wy̆ndo᷑, ṭω geu̇
Feneſtre. (liht.
Fineſtra.
Trochlea.
a wyndlas,o᷑ pul̇.
Vne poulie.
Carrucula.
Duo.
two,in number.
Deux.
Due.
Stuppa.
tow.
Eſtoupe.

Mantelum.
a to᷑wel,ṭω wy̆p with.
Touaille a mains.
Touaglia.
Inſtrumentum.
a tool, ṭω wo᷑k with.
Outil.
Stromento.
Phaſelus.
a bot,ṭω row in.
Naſille.
Bergantine.
Superne.
about,not benæth.
Inhault.
Su, non giu.
Ramus.
a bouh of a tre.
Rameau,
Ramo.
Sed.
but,a coniunccion.
Mais.

ṭω wy̆nd in.
Entortiller.
Torcere.
Glomerator.
a wy̆ndo᷑,that wy̆nd-
Deduideur. (ṭh.
Aggomitolante.
Digitus pedis.
a to of the fot.
Le orteil du pied.
Dito del pie.
Lentus.
toh.
Souple.

tω,in compoziciõ with
an adiectiu: a᷑: tω-
gωd,tω-long.
Illicere.
ṭω towl,o᷑ entyc.
Allicher.

Laborare.
ṭω tool,o᷑ labo᷑ hard.
Trauailler.
Affaticar ſi grandemente.
Ocrea.
a bot.
Bottes.
Stiuale.
Arcus.
a bow,ṭω hot with.
Vn arc.
Arco.
Emptus,& venditus.
bought and ſowld.
Achaté & vendu,
Comtato,e,venduto.
Meta.
a butt, ṭω hot at.
Vn but a quoi on tire.

wy̆nḋ.
Ventcus.
Ventoſo.

a wiynder, o᷑ winch,
o᷑ inſtrument ṭω
wiynd vpon.
Ad.
tω, a pᷣepo᷑ician.
A.
A.

ṭω, a ſy̆n of the Inſ-
nitiu mωd.

Etiam.
tω,aduerb,cõiunctiu-
ly,a᷑ bring my̆n tω.
Auſſi.
Vectigal.
toll, o᷑ tallag.
Peage.
Datio, o gabella.
Vermina,um.
bot̃, in a ho᷑s.
Trenchees.

Circa.
about,pᷣepo᷑ician.
Aupres.
Intorno.
Curuare.
ṭω bow,o᷑ bend.
Courber.
Piegare.
Papilio.
a bouh,o᷑ tent.
Papillon.
Padiglione.
Arietare.
ṭω bot,a᷑ a hep.
Hurter.

Ma.

Mà.
Dolium.
a bot,or veſſ for wyn.
Vn Poinſon.
Botta.
Viſcus,ris.
a bowel, or gut.
La freſſure.
Viſcere.
Excuſare.
tw excuz.
Excuſer.
Ecluſare.
Acidus,acerbus.
ſower, or ſharp.
Sur, aigret.
Acerbo.
Emiſſarium.
a ſewer,or ſluc.
Cataractes,ou eſcluſe.

Suauis.
ſwet.
Doulx.
Suaue.
Iurare.
tw ſwær,or tak oth.
Iurer.
Giurare.
Falſus,non verus.
fal's,not tru.
Faulx.
Falſo, non vero.
Vermis.
a worm.
Vn ver.
Verme.
Roma.
rom, a city.
Rome.
Roma.
Gubernaculum.

Berſaglio.
Crater.
a bowl, for drink.
Vn honap.
Napo.
Taurus.
a byl,a bæſt.
Torreau.
Toro.
Fides,dis.
a lut tw play on.
Vn luc.
Liuto.
Seminator.
a ſowor,of ſeed.
Vn ſemeur.
Seminatore.
Omentum.
ſuet,or hard fat.
Suif, ou graiſſe.

Tumére.
tw ſwel.
Eſtre enflé.
Enfiarſi.
Culpa.
a fa't.
Faulte.
Colpa.
Inſilire equo.
tw vault,on a hors.
Voltiger.
Voltigiare.
Tepidus.
warm,not cold.
Chault.
Tepido.
Vagari.
tw rowm,or wander.
Vaguer.
Andar vagabundo.
Lex,cis.

Cozzare.
Globus.
a boul,tw caſt in play.
Vne boule.
Borella.
Saccarum.
ſugar.
Sucre.
Succhero.
Certo.
ſuer,or out-of doubt.
Seur.
Certo.
Actor.
a ſuor.
Demandeur.

Sudor,ris.
ſwet,of the body.
Sueur.
Sudore.
Adurere crines.
tw ſwæl, or burn-of
Griller. (hær.

Caſura.
a fa't.
Cheute.
Fallo.
Fornicare.
tw vaut,or mak vaut.
Voulter.

Locus.
a rom,or plac.
Lieu.
Luogo.
Scopa.
a brom,tw ſweep with.
Vn balay, ou ramon.
Scoppa.
Sporta.

to

a helm, or stern of a (ship.
Le gouernail.
Timone della naue.

Andela.

an andyrn, or bron- (yrn.
Vn Landier.

Granum.

corn.
Grain.
Grano.

Tunica.

a cot.
Vn saye.
Sayo.

Allatus, gestatus.

born, or carted.
Porté.
Portato.

Subniger.

brown, of color.
Noiraffre.

Lardum.

bacn.
Lard.
Lardo.

Spina alba.

a hau-thorn-tre.
Aubespine.
Spina bianca.

Pomum.

an apl.
Vne pomme.
Pomo.

Paruus.

litl.
Petit.
Picciolo.

Sperare.

to hop.
Esperer.
Sperar.

holm, or holly-tre.
Yeuse.

Lebes, tis.

a caudorn.
Chaudron.
Lauezo.

Lugére.

to mourn, or lament.
Lamenter.
Piangere.

Gossipium.

cotn.
Du cotten.
Cottone.

Ardére.

to burn.
Bruſler.
Ardere.

Onus, ris.

a burden.
Fardeau.
Incarco.

Fibula.

a button, for a cot.
Vng bouston.
Fibbia.

Clipeus.

a bucler.
Bouclier.
Paueſco.

Ephippium.

a sadl, to ryd on.
Selle.
Sella.

Querneus.

ohn, or of ok.
De cheſne.
Di quercia.

Veiére.

to hop.
Relier tonneaux.

a mand, or basket.
Vne corbeille.
Sporta.

Hortus.

a gardn.
Iardin.
Horto.

Pes fulicæ.

a foot, of a coot.
Vn pied d'vn foulgue.
Piede della folica.

Natus.

born, by natur.
Né.
Nato.

Riuulus.

a bourn, or smal riuer.
Ruiſſeau.
Ruſcello.

Capo, onis.

a capn.
Chapon.
Cappone.

Ligneus.

wooden, or of wood.
De bois.
Di legno.

Acer.

a mapl-tre.
Erable.
Acero.

Stabulmu.

a stabl, for a horse.
Eſtable.
Stalla.

Subsaltare.

to hop.
Sautteler.

Vocare clamore.

to whoop, or call aloud.
Hucher.

There

There may be great helpe vſed in Engliſh ſpæch, for ſeuerall ſignification in equiuoces by vſing wordes in compoſition with a compoſitiue ſtrike (ſet betwæne two wordes) and that, of ſeuerall ſorts and formes, according as the former ſhall ſhew the ſubſtance, vſe, or quality, &c. of the later, as by Grammer rule may be done, but for ſuch as haue not the vſe of Grammer, this common compoſitiue ſtrike (-) may ſerue generally in all compoſitions, without the which (if there be no ſpeciall addition to an equiuoce) we are aided onely by the circumſtance of the matter in the ſentence, and occaſion of the perſons, ſpeaking, or ſpoken vnto: the common compoſition may be vſed, thus: a fern-brake: a hemp-braak: or by addition, thus: a brake for a horſe, and where ſuch compoſition or addition is vſed, there needeth no differing accent for equiuocy.

Note alwaies that where any conſonant is doubled, the vowell or double vowell going next before, is alway of ſhort ſound: and to this end chiefly (and for helpe in equiuocy) a conſonant is doubled, yet ſounded as ſingle: as: of the verbe, to hȳd: hȳdd, or hȳddĩ: of: to flȳd: flȳdd, or flȳddĩ: of: to bȳt: bȳtt, or bȳttĩ: And if ea, e, or æ, be next vowell or diphthong before ſuch double conſonant, then is: ea: e: or æ: ſounded flat and ſhort of the ſounde and time of: e: as in, heardd: rædd: ſpedd: feltt: mett: mænt: of the verbes, to hear: toræd: to ſped: to fel: to met: to mæn: and ſounded as herd, red, ſped, felt, met, ment: and when, w, is ioined in ſillable before a double conſonant, it is ſounded ſhort as the vowell, u, as: dwnn: the participle of the verbe, to dw: which doubling of a conſonant in this wiſe, doth not onely giue ſome helpe in equiuocy, but aideth greatly the rules of Grammer for deriuation.

The true ſounding of conſonants appeere before in their names, and in the examples for them.

As touching the true ſounde of euery conſonant, I thinke it be ſufficiently ſet forth, by the ſillables ſet ouer them in the ſquares before ſhewed, to giue them names according to their ſoundes, and by the examples giuen, how they were abuſed in the olde vſe of them, and the new remedy thereof, there vnto adioined, for the more plainneſſe thereof, and conference of the olde and new amendment. And who ſo doubteth of any of them, may looke vpon any of them particularly, and for the helpe of ſtrangers ſome ſpeciall examples ſhall be giuen, fol, 36.

¶ The eight Chapter,

ſheweth the paiers, halfe paiers, and as halfe paiers, and the placing of paiers, with their additions in name.

And for the placing of paiers, and halfe vowels, I will giue you ſome examples thereof as followeth: noting that thoſe letters whoſe ſoundes and names doe perfectly agree, are called paiers: and thoſe whoſe ſounds agree, but vary in name, are called halfe paiers, and ſome are as halfe paiers, but differ a little in ſounde and name.

ȼ,ſ,ʒ: as halfe paiers.

First note, that: ȼ: ſ: ʒ: be as halfe paiers, bicauſe they haue all hiſſing ſounds, yet differ in name, as is ſhewed before, and differ in ſounde, as appeareth following.

an aȼ: the leſt ſum or number in a dy.	Aſinus. an as.	Sicut. aʒ, an aduerb.
Vn as en dez.	*Aſne.*	*Comme,*
Gratia.	Aſino.	Come.
grac or fauor.	Gramen. gras.	Paſcere, pabulari.
Grace.	*Toute ſorte de herbe.*	tw graʒ, or fed aʒ cat-
Fauore, gratia.	Gramegna.	*Paiſtre.* (tel dw.
Sceptrum.	Maſſa.	Paſcere.
a mac, or ſcepter aliàs	a mas, or lump.	Labyrinthus.
Vne maſſue. (ſeptr.	*Maſſe.*	a máz.
Sceptro.	Maſſa ouero baſtone.	*Vne labirinte.*
Aroma, tis.	Vrina.	Speculatores.
ſpyc.	pis.	ſpyʒ.
Des eſpices.	*Vrine, piſſat.*	*Eſpions.*
Specie delle ſpeciarie.	Orina.	Speculatori.
Locus.	Paſſer, ris, piſcis.	Ludi.
a plac, or rom.	a plais, a fiſh.	plaiʒ, or paſtymʒ.
Lieu.	*Vne plie, vn poiſſon.*	*Ieux.*
Luogo.		Giuochi.

But before: e: or: i: in one ſillable: ȼ: and: ſ: be of one ſound, but: ȼ: is neuer to be ſet before other vowell than: e: or: i: and: ſ: is vſed indifferently before all vowels & conſonants, ȼ: at the end of a ſillable, yeldeth longer time than: ſ: of his owne nature.

Ȼ. and ƙ, halfe paiers, their places.

Ȼ. and: ƙ: be halfe paiers, agreeing in ſounde, but not in name: ƙ: is alwaies to be vſed before: e: æ: ę: i: (and: n:) when it beginneth a ſillable, before any of them, and at the end of all words, and in the middle of words, at the ende of any ſingle or primitiue, when a worde is compounded or deriued, whoſe ſingle or primitiue did ende in: ƙ: and alſo after: ſ: for more difference from: ʒ: next after: ſ: in which place: c: being written, did not ſo plainly differ from: t: as will: ƙ. And in all other places of like ſound: c: is alwaies vſed, except (peraduenture) for helpe in equiuoces (in a perfect dictionary (the one may be hereafter vſed in the place of the other, and (peraduenture) doubled, thus: cƙ.

Pectere.	Cuſtodire.	Rex.	Nebulo.
tw kemb, or comb.	tw kep.	a king.	a knáu.
Peigner.	*Garder.*	*Roy.*	*Pendart.*
Pectinare.	Conſeruare.	Re.	Boſtione groſſolano.

Genu.

Genu.	Nectere, nodus.	Miles, tis.
a knē.	tō knit, a knot.	a knight.
Genouil.	*Noaër, vn nœud.*	*Cheualier.*
Ginocchio.	Annodare, vn groppo.	Caualliere.
Ictus.	Articulus.	Sera.
a knok, or blow.	a knyck, or ioint.	a lok, for a dor.
Vn coup.	*Ioincture.*	*Serrure.*
Colpo.	Giuntura.	Chiauatura.
Incluſura.	Tomentum.	Catarracta.
a lok, or pin-fold.	a loc, of wul.	a lock, or flud-gat.
Entraues.	*Bourdeon, de laine.*	*Cataracte.*
Rinchiudimento.	Scoppaci.	
Aſpicere.	Tepidus.	Facula.
tō lok, or behold.	leuk-warm.	a link, or litl torch.
Veoir.	*Tiéde.*	*Vne torche.*
Affiſſare.	Tepido.	Facella.
Singula pars catenæ.	Negligenter agere.	a linch, or ſtep ſyd of a hil, alſo a lei-bound.
a lync, of a chain.	tō linck, or loiter.	*Pente de montagne.*
Chennon.	*Truander.*	Collinetta.

I haue giuen ſom exámples of equiuoces, and equinocals, to ſhew how they and the like may be vſed with diuers accents, and paiers of letters and diphthongs, for difference: which time may cauſe to be followed for perfect writing, though for a time it may be neglected, as in time paſt it hath bene little or nothing regarded.

Alſo: ſ: and: ꝑ: be halfe paiers agréing in ſound, but not in name: ꝑ: and: ſ: are meerly paiers of name and ſound: ꝑ: called: ꝑ: Gréeke: and: ſ: called: ſ: Engliſh: this laſt is vſed in the ſingular number, when the plurall number, and Genitiue proprietarie in both numbers, change: ſ: into: ũ: as: my wyf and other wyũ, went to my wyũ mother. — ſ & ꝑ, halfe paiers. The vſe of ũ.

Inſitium.	Rupes, is.	Capillare.	
a graf, plur. grafſ.	a clif, plur. clifſ.	a coif, plur. coifſ.	f.
Vne ente.	*Precipice.*	*Vne coeffe.*	
Ineſtato.	Precipicio.	Cuffia.	
Radulphus.	Ioſeph.	Philippus.	
Ráph, genitiu. Ráphſ a manſ nám.	Jozeph, genit. Jozephſ a manſ nám.	philip, genit. philipſ a manſ nám:	ꝑh.
Raphaël.	*Ioſeph.*	*Philippes.*	
Vitulus, vituli.	ſelf, ſing. in compoſi-	Egomet.	
a calf, plur. calfũ.	cion, plur. ſelũ.	I-my-ſelf.	f.
Vn veau, veaux.	*Meſme.*	*Moy meſme.*	
Vn vitello, vitelli.	Medeſimo.	Io ſteſſo.	

Noſmet.

Noſmet.	Vxor,vxores.	Folium,folia.
we-our-ſelu.	wyf,plur.wyu.	a læf,plur.læu.
Nouſmeſmes.	*Femme mariée.*	*Vne fueille.*
Noi medeſimi.	Moglie.	Fronde.

Difference betweene v : and : f.

v. can in no wiſe be paire,or halfe paier to : f : (as Maiſter Cheſter would haue it) as may appeare by theſe wordes following.

Vanus.	to be fain,or wiling	Vena.
vain.	by neceſſity.	a vein,in the body.
Vain.	*Eſtre contraint.*	*Veine.*
Vano.	Eſſer conſtretto.	Vena.
Fingere.	Super, ſubterque.	Offerre.
to fein,or counterfet.	ouer,and vnder.	to offer.
Faindre.	*Deſſus, & deſſoubs.*	*Offrir.*
Fingere.	Su & ſotto.	Offerire.

g,and: i: paiers, their places,& additions in name.

G : and : i : are mere paiers of name and ſounde : i : to be alwaies placed before all vowels , except : i : be the next letter in the ſame ſillable : but g : placed alwaies in the ende of ſillables and wordes,and in the beginning before i : g : is to be called perfect : i : and : i : to be called borowed : g.

J.and : y : paiers, their places,& additions in name.

J.and : y : are merely paiers of name and ſound,to be vſed indifferently,excepting that : y : is to be moſt placed at the ende of wordes, and next : m : and : n : and ſpecially among minums : y : to be called crooked : i : and : i : to be called ſhort : y : alſo that : i : onely be vſed in the firſt letter of additions in derivatiues,and not : y : to be vſed there.And : y: with an accent onely to be vſed for their long ſound.

Difference of additiõ in name, of : r.

R. may be called vpright:r:and : ꝛ : may be called round:ꝛ:becauſe it is placed after : o : and other rounde letters.

ſ : s: ȝ : their places,& additions in name.

ſ. s. ȝ : are merely paiers of name and ſound : ſ : called long:ſ: alwaies placed in the beginning & middle of wordes, and : s : called round : s : to be vſed onely at the ende of wordes: ȝ, called ȝ, declinatiue : to be placed onely at the ende of wordes in the plurall number, and in the genitiue proprietary in both numbers,as is allowed by the Grammer.

Z. as half paier to theſe placed indifferently.

Z. is as halfe paier to : ſ : s: ȝ : becauſe of his hiſſing ſound,and placed euery where indifferently, according to his owne ſounde, and alſo ſupplieth the like places of : ȝ . (in declinatiues)alwaies at the ende of wordes,after all vowels, diphthongs, and halfe vowels, and after theſe conſonants, l : m : n : r : and moſt agreeing to his ſounde, after ſuch, as appeareth by the Grammer, ẑ, being onely vſed for the declinatiue ending of the verbe, in the ende of it : as in this worde, it appeareth,or it appeꝛ ẑ,& ſo of other verbes in the like place.

th : & th : as halfe paiers.

th and : th : are as halfe paiers , becauſe of their neere ſoundes and neere names : th : hauing in it ſelfe at the beginning of a ſillable , a ſhorter ſounde, and at the end of a worde a longer ſounde : and contrarily : th : hauing in it ſelfe at the beginning of a ſillable a longer ſound,& at the end a ſhorter ſound :

as

as followeth.

Aſſula.	Horreum.	Spiritus.
a lath, to tyl vpon.	a láth, or graing.	a breth, of wynd.
Vne laze.	*Grange.*	*Soufflement.*
Aſſiſella.	Granaio.	Anſcio.
Spirare.	Abhorrére.	Illubens.
to breth, or tálk breth.	to lóth, or abhor.	loth, or vn-willing.
Souffler.	*Auoïr en horreur.*	
Anſciare.	Aborire.	
Obſequi ſermoni.	Meridian⁹ nõ borealis.	Hoc, non illud.
to woth, or conſent in	south, not noth.	this, not that.
Agréer a aucun. (tal'k.	*Meridional non ſeptentrion.*	*Ceſtuici, non ceſtuilà.*
Agradire.	Mezo giorno.	Coſtui, non colui.
Carduus.	Tu, non ego, nec ille.	Mille.
a thiſtl, pyking weed.	thu, not I, nor he.	a thozand, in number.
Vn chardon.	*Tu, non moy, ne luy.*	*Mille.*
Cardo.	Tu, non io, ne colui.	Mille.
Licet.	Solicitudo, nis.	Tuus, non meus.
thoth, a coniunccion.	thought, or cár.	thyn, not myn.
Ia ſoit.	*Cure.*	*Tien, non mien.*
Ben che.	Cura.	Tuo, non mio.
Exilis, non craſſus.	Te.	Valere, non diteſcere.
thin, not thik.	the, the accuſatiu cás	to the, not to thryu.
Delié, non eſpez.	*Te.* (of thu.	*Se porter bien, non proſperer.*
Sottile, non groſſo.	Te.	

W. and ,u, are méerly paiers, in name and ſounde, indifferently to be placed: ſauing in printing, v, is to be vſed alway at the beginning of wordes, and in writing next ,m, n, and other minums, to be moſt vſed of meane writers. U, to be called, voze, u: and, u, to be called, minum or middle, v. W. and u: paiers, their places and additions in name.

U, y, o, ꝓ, ꝯ, are méerely paiers in name and ſound, which, o, and, ꝓ: I make paiers to, v, and, y, for helpe in equiuocy: but chéefly becauſe, o, and ꝯ, are double ſounded in the old printing, ſometime with ſounde agréeing to one of their names, and ſometime with the ſounde of, v, in which ſounde, the comma pricke may be ſet vnder, o, and, ꝯ, (if any olde printing be corrected) to giue them a right ſound: v, to be called, voze, u: and u, to be called minum, v: and, o, to be called, v, rounde: and, ꝓ, to be called, p, coupled: and, ꝯ, to be called, v, deriuatiue, becauſe it hath the deriuatiue pricke, and ſerueth onely for deriuatiues, in the firſt letter of their addition in that ſounde, as: of, ſæl, ſælos. U, y, o, ꝓ, ꝯ: paiers, their places and additions in name.

v. and, u, are méerly paiers in name and ſound: v, to be called, voze, u: and, u, to be called, minum, v, bothe of them placed as is before ſheweed of, v, and, u. V, & u: paiers, their places, and additions in name.

E. and: æ: are méerely paiers in name and ſound, but not in time: e: to be called ſhort: e: and, æ: to be called long, æ, or, æ, diphthong.

Note farder, that capitall or great letters, are to be placed onely at the be-

The proper places of capitall or great letters.

ginning of wordes, that begin a full, perfect, and seuerall sentence: or in the beginning of wordes, that signify great countries, nations, seas, & proper names of men, Cities, Castles, Shires, Villages, Hils, Riuers, and other proper names which be specially notorious.

And I would wish, that the sirnames of men, and proper names of shires, townes, hils, riuers, landes, tenements, &c, (meere English) were vsed with my ortography, though such names were vsed in sentence of Latine, or other language, for it is rather credite than shame, & may serue for diuers good purposes, and may haue the value of, alias scripti. shewed fol. 44.

¶ The ninth Chapter,

Speaketh of rules for spelling, and sheweth wordes for example of compositiues, deriuatiues, and declina-*tiues, whereby that part of Grammer called* Etimologe, is greatly opened.

NOw ye haue in picture al the diuisions in voice, vsed in English speech, which are in number, xxvij, and as many figures called letters, hauing names agreeing to euery diuision in voice, and the true sounds thereof, and also vij. diphthongs, who may be well said to make other seuen diuisions in voice, and examples of these ioined together in wordes: it is not amisse, but a thing very necessary, for the ease and spede of all learners, (that they may be able after small time and exercise, to study alone to their comfort and profit) that there be rules giuen also for the diuisions (called sillables) in wordes, that are of mo sillables than one: wherein note, that the most part of meere English wordes are of one sillable, except it be compounded, deriued, or declined.

Meere English wordes be most of them of one sillable.

What is a sillable.

Wherein note, that a sillable is a sound in a word, which sound consisteth of two, three, or mo letters. whereof one is a vowell, halfe vowell, or diphthong, or that a vowell, halfe vowell, or diphthong be sounded by it selfe: which sillables being put together, giueth a perfect worde, yelding signification or meaning: for deuiding of which sillables, and wordes, for examples bothe of compounds, deriuatiues, declinatiues, and other, marke the rules folowing in verses, in the amended ortography, by which, those rules are made, for in the old ortography, rules for spelling cannot be deuised, vnder any perfect order, because of the vnperfectnesse of the ortography it selfe.

Order of spelling helpeth muche studie much in a learner.

But by this meanes, a learner knowing his letters, and the perfect names of them, and knowing the vowels from the consonants, and hauing the true sound and tune of the vowels, halfe vowels, and diphthongs, may (after little teaching) study by himselfe, with much delight, and profit more in one moneth, than he could after the olde maner of writing and printing in one whole yeare.

And for that, no man seeing my ortography, should be in any doubt of the true sounding of my letters according to the names giuen them in the Table, let him note wel, the letters that haue any strike or turning, because they were

double

double ſounded in the olde ortography, and alſo the accents for the long time of vowels: and where any other ſtrike or pricke is, ſuch changeth no ſounde of the letter, but helpeth greatly etimologie in wordes, which is a great helpe by Grammer rule, to finde out diuers wordes, by the ſight of one worde, the chefe notes and markes be theſe (-) called the compoſitiue ſtrike. (.) called the derinatiue pricke: and (‘) called the declinatiue ſtrike: and as the ſight of theſe nede not offend the vnlearned in Grammer, to giue right ſounde to euery letter, ſo nedeth not ſuch to vſe theſe Grammer notes in their writing, but if the learned vſe theſe notes for Grammer, he hurteth not himſelfe, but may profit other much, and bring our language into great credit: and therefore ſome examples ſhall be giuen of theſe now (& herafter more in the Grammer) as followeth.

Sculpere.
to grau.
Grauer.
Scolpire.
Sculpit.
he grauyth.
Il graue.
Colui intaglia.
a grauer, an inſtrumen to grau with.
Inſtrument à grauer.

Sculpebam.
I grauyd.
Ie grauois.
Io ſcolpias.
Purgare.
to try, or make clean.
Purger.
Mondare.
Purgat.
he tryth, or doth try.
Il purge.
Coluy purga.
Purgabat.
he tryd, or did try.
Il purgeois.
Colui mondaua.
Purgatus.
tryd.

Sculpo.
I grau.
Ie graue.
Io intaglio.
Sculpens.
grauing, participi.
Grauant.
Scolpendo.
Sculptus.
grauen.
Graué.
Scolpito.
Sculpebas.
thu grauedſt.
Tu grauois.

Purgo.
I try, or do try.
Ie purge.
Io mondo.
Purgabam.
I tryd, or did try.
Ie purgeois.
Io mondaua.
Purgans.
trying, a participi.
Purgeant.
Mondatore.
Purgator.
a trior, the perſon.

Sculpis.
thu graueſt.
Tu graues.
Tu intagli.
Sculptor.
a grauor.
Graueur.
Scoltore.
Cælatura.
grauing, the art.
Graueure.
Scoltora.
Sculpebat.
he grauyd.
Il grauoit.
Colui ſcolpiua.
Purgas.
thu trieſt, or doſt try.
Tu purges.
Tu monda.
Purgabas.
thu tridſt, or didſt try.
Tu purgeois.
Tu mondaui.
Purgatura.
trying, the exercis.
Purgement.

a trier, the inſtrument that tryth.

Purgé.

Purgé.	*Qui purge.*	
Purgato.		
Purgaui.	Purgauiſti.	Purgauit.
I haue trieđ.	thu haſt trieđ.	he hath trieđ.
I'ay purgé.	*Tu as purgé.*	*Il a purgé.*
Io ho mondato.	Tu hai mondato.	Colui ha mondato.
Purgaueram.	Purgaueras.	Purgabo.
I had trieđ.	thu hadſt trieđ.	I haſt, or wil try.
I'auois purgé.	*Tu auois purgé.*	*Ie purgeray.*
Io haueuo mondato.	Tu haueui mondato.	Io mondaro.
Purgabis.	Purget.	Leuamen.
thu haſt, or wilt try.	let him try.	æz, diſ-æz, the cõtrary.
Tu purgeras.	*Qu'il purge.*	*Soulagement.*
Tu mondarai.	monda colui.	Alleuiamento.
Facilis.	Facilitas.	Faciliter.
æzi, tw be dwnn.	æzines, or æz.	æzily.
Aiſé.	*Aiſance.*	*Aiſement.*
Ageuole.	Ageuolezza.	Ageuolmente.
Difficilis.	Difficiliter.	Honeſtas.
yn-æzi.	yn-æzily.	oneſt.
Difficile.	*Malaiſement.*	*Honeſte.*
Dificile.	Dificilmente.	Honeſto.
Honeſtas.	Inhoneſtus.	Inhoneſtas.
oneſti.	yn-oneſt, or diſ-oneſt.	diſ-oneſti.
Honeſteté.	*Dehoneſte.*	*Diſhoneſteté.*
Honeſtade.	Diſhoneſto.	Diſhoneſtà.
Inhoneſte.	Potens.	In contemptũ ducere.
yn-oneſtly.	abl, or of mht.	tw diſ-abl, or diſ-pzatz.
Deſhonneſtement.	*Puiſſant.*	*Déſpriſer.*
Deſhoneſtamente.	Valente, potente.	Diſhonorare.
Impotens.	Impotentia.	Lapis, dis.
yn-abl.	yn-ablnes.	a ſton.
Impuiſſant.	*Impuiſſance.*	*Vne pierre.*
Non potente.	Impotenza.	Vna pietra.
Lapideus.	Lapidoſus.	
ſtonen, or of ſton.	ſtoni, or ful of ſtonz.	ſton-lyk, or lyk ſton.
De pierre.	*Pierreux.*	*Comme pierre.*
Di pietra.	Saſſoſo, pietroſo.	Come pietra.
Sapiens, tis.	Sapientior.	Sapientiſſimus.
wyz.	wyzer, or moz-wyz.	wyzeſt, or moſt-wyz.
Sage.	*Plus ſage.*	*Treſ-ſage.*
Saggio	Piu ſauio.	Sapientiſſimo.

Sapientia.

Sapientia.	Sapienter.	Inſipienter.
wyzdom.	wyzly.	yn-wyzly.
Sageſſe.	*Sagement.*	*Folement.*
Sagacita.	Sogacemente.	Scioccamente.
Inſipientiſſime.	Per totum.	Quare.
yn-wyzlyeſt.	throgh-out.	thær-foz, oz foz that
Treſ-folement.	*Par tout.*	*Pourquoy.*
	Per tutto.	Perche.

¶ wozds of the hardeſt ſounds in Engliſh ſpeech, to ſhew vnto ſtrangers the vſe of ſuch letters as are vſed of few, oz none, but of the Engliſh nation, becauſe Engliſh hath ſounds in voice, vſed of few oz no other nation, which being knowen by ſingle letters, are the eaſilier founded in wozds.

Caſtigare.	Stalprum.	Excantare.
tw chaſtiſ.	a cheſl.	tw charm.
Chaſtier.	*Ciſeau.*	*Enchanter.*
Caſtigare.	Scalpello.	Stregare.
Fouere.	Puerilitas.	Obiurgatus.
tw cheriſh.	chyldiſhnes.	chydon.
Nourrir.	*Puerilité.*	*Tanſé.*
Accarezzare.	Puerilità, fanciullezza.	Ripreſo, gridato.
Electus.	Mutabilis.	Illiberalis.
chozn.	changabl.	a churl.
Eſleu, ou choiſi.	*Mutable, variable.*	*Chiche.*
Eletto.	Mobile, variabile.	Ghietto.
Miſer.	Puella.	
a wzech.	a wench.	tw hurl, oz tw fly on thing vpon an ocher.
Malheureux.	*Fillette, garce.*	*Entaſſer.*
Da poco, ſimplice.	Vna giouane.	Stryx, gis.
Pala.	Canorus.	a hzych-owl.
a hoel.	hzil.	*Cheueſche.*
Pelle.	*Reſonnant.*	Striga.
Pala.	Acuto.	Areator.
Carduus.	Digitale.	a thrzehoz.
a thiſtl.	a thimbl.	*Batteur de blé.*
Chardon.	*Vn doigtier vn dé.*	Colui che netta la biada.
Cardo.	Dedale, detalè.	Milleſimus.
Tertiuſdecimus.	Triceſimus.	thozandth.
thirtenth.	thirtith.	*Millieme.*
Trezieme.	*Trentieme.*	Milleſimo.
Decimo terzo.	Trenteſimo.	Crus, ris.
Viceſimus.	a twizl, oz fozk in a bowth of a tre.	a thih.
twentith.		*Vingtiemes.*

Vingtieme.
Vigeſimo,Venteſimo.
Quanquam.
thoth,or al'thoth.
Combienque.
Benche,Ancor che.
Minari.
to thretn.
Menacer.
Minacciare.
Luctari.
to wreſtl.
Luicter.
Lottare.
Mola truſatilis.
a qarn.
Moulin a main.
Mola da mano.
Salix,cis.
a withy.
Saulx.
Salice.
Saga.
a witch.
Sorciere.
Strega.
Per.
thorow,or thoth.
Parmi.
Per,pe.
Verticillum.
a therl.
Verteil.
Filatore del fuſo.
Iratus.
wroth.
Courroucé.
Adirato,Sdegnato.
Terebellum.
a wimbl.
Vn foret.
Triuello.

Solicitudo.
thought.
Soulcy.
Penſiero, cura.
to be loth,or vn-wil- (ing.
Non voler volontieri.
Viuificare.
to quikn.
Viuifier.
Viuificare.
Ingenium.
wit.
Entendement.
Ingegno.
Albus.
thyt.
Blanc.
Bianco.
Quis.
thich,or thow.
Lequel, ou qui.
Il quale,o chi.
Iacere.
to throw.
Iecter.
Gettare.
Tranſuerſus.
over-thwart.
Trauers.
Di trauerſo.
Valere.
to be worth.
Valoir.
Valere.
Tergiuerſator.
a wrangler.
Vn barateus.
Cauiloſo.

La cuiſſe.
La coſcia.
Inſpicare.
to thwitl with a knyf.
Aguiſer.
Radere.
Faſtidire.
to loth.
Auoir en horreur.
Scifare.
Extinguere.
to qench.
Eſteindre.
Eſtinguere,ſpegnere.
Cum.
with.
Auec.
Con.
Quo.
which.
Ou.
Doue.
Optare.
to wish.
Souhaiter.
Bramare.
Triticeus.
thatn.
De froument.
Di formento.
Fabricatus.
wrought.
Forgé.
Lauorato.
Vortex aquæ.
a thirl-pool in the wa- (ter.
Eau tournoyant.
Filum.
yarn.
Filet.
Filo.

Iuuentus.

Iuuentus.	Dedere.	Veſter.
ꝑuth.	ꝺo ꝑeld.	ꝑour.
Iuneſſe.	*Se rendre.*	*Voſtre.*
Giouenezza,Giouentu.	Renderſi.	Voſtro.

¶ The tenth Chapter,

ſheweth the commodity of letters, the foundation of right knowing of our ſelues, gotten the ſooner by the right *vſe of this amendment, wherein is eaſie conference* of the ſame with recordes, euidences, &c. with alias

Script. equall or ſuperior to alias, Dict.

THe welth and ſtrength of our country, is cheefly maintained by good letters, excepting that Gods wrath be pacified when he ſhall threaten puniſhment for our offences: which offences are the more auoyded, when we are taught our duties both to God and man, ſhewed by his owne word, rehearſed by ſenſible lawes, continued from generation to generation, dayly exerciſed by vertuous mindes, and of none ſo well receyued and followed, as of ſuch as are diligent to behold that beautifull dutie in minde, conceyued at the firſt from other by the vſe of the eare, but much more perfected by the vſe of the eye (that is by reading) when quiet delight beholdeth the happy eſtate of the vertuous, the miſerie of the wicked, and the courſe of mans life from time to time many yeares paſt, as though thoſe perſons were now in that preſent eſtate: which examples can not be had and continued without letters, which may continue in one certaintie, when words are changed, and paſſe away as the breath of man, to be altered as it pleaſeth the ſpeaker: yea the beſt ſpeech vſed well in one man, hath not long continuance in the mouthes of other, but being in writing may ſpread farre, and be recouered againe after the oppreſſion of the wicked: for which cauſes, and many other, if neceſſity of chuſing of the one only (that is, of ſpeech or writing) were forced by God vnto man, that is, to haue in choiſe either the onely vſe of ſpeaking, or the onely vſe of writing, (if the vſe of writing could be without the vſe of ſpeaking) the vſe of writing were to be preferred, for that it may longeſt continue in his perfectnes, and vſed both in abſence and preſence: which vſe, ſpeech (of it ſelfe) can in no wiſe haue, without the helpe of letters: therefore thanks be giuen vnto God, for the excellent gifts of both, and he that continueth in abuſing any of them hindereth other, but is moſt hurtfull to himſelfe in the ende.

Example of other, are a glas to the liuing.

Letters continue perfect when ſpeech changeth.

Letters yeeld true voices.

Letters recouer great loſſes.

Compariſon betweene ſpeech & writing.

Letters are vſed in abſence, and in preſence with ſilence.

And touching true ortography, ye plainely perceiue the wants and abuſes in the olde writing and printing, and the perfect remedieng of the ſame by this new amendment: whereby one that hath learned the olde may eaſily vſe the new for the perfectneſſe thereof, for no newe letter is brought in, but a little ſtrike or turning added, to the olde that was double or treble ſounded, and a true name giuen to ſome letters, before miſnamed (for Engliſh ſpeech) by ſom

Eaſie conference of the olde with the new.

at

at whoſe handes we receiued them: Who not finding the true diuiſions in boke ſounded in Engliſh ſpeech, patched the ſame vp as well as they could, or at the leaſt, as well as they would: and the olde vſe of, h, miſnamed, was ſhifted in alſo, (through the like want) after diuerſe conſonants, and now remedied otherwiſe, by perfect figure of name and ſound agreeing: and all ſuperfluous letters abouliſhed, neither is any miſplaced, or ſounded being not written.

Learne the new firſt, the olde will be ſoone learned.

Yet the vſe of the olde printed bookes, is not to be offered to any learner, before he be perfect in the new. (howſoeuer we will correct the olde for his eaſe) but after he hath learned the new perfectly, ſome will be of that capacity, that giuing them to vnderſtand, that, h, after thoſe conſonants before ſhewed is to be ſounded together with that conſonant, according to the ſingle figure that he hath already learned, and ſhewing him what letters are double or treble ſounded, or ſuperfluous, as is before ſhewed at large, or by the ſhort verſes thereof in the Pamphlet, for introduction of this amendment. The native Engliſh will ſone conceiue and vſe bookes of the olde printing, to ſaue expences for a time: but the leſſe he is troubled with the olde, the perfecter he wil write the new, and that truely, for the ſpeech and names of letters, printed for the ſame, agree in ſounde, without any difference or change: but he that will new print the olde, muſt correct the ſame thorowly, leaſt he fall into ſome fault, contrary to the meaning of this amendment: for where perfectneſſe may be in a thing ſo neceſſary, let care be taken thereof accordingly.

Newly to be printed muſt be perfectly corrected.

Writings, euidences, & recordes paſt, may remaine, and ſo vſed hereafter.

Alſo the writings, euidences, and recordes already paſt, may remaine as they be, becauſe they are not prouided for common vſe: and ſo may Latine euidences, and recordes, in time to come, keepe the accuſtomed letters and abbreuiations for that none haue the vſe nor interpretation of them, but ſuch as are now, and hereafter ſhall be learned, and ſhall be able to vſe them, though they write Engliſh otherwiſe: and that by the helpe of the conference made in the beginning of this Treatiſe, in euery particular letter, plaine and eaſie to euery one that hath any learning: yet I wiſh that ẏ names of men, ſheres, honors, caſtles, manors, townes, villages, lands, tenements, &c. ſhould hereafter be written in all euidences and writings, according to this new amendment, that the writing and ſpeech may agree. The dates whereof will ſhewe the cauſe of chaunge, and may well be conferred with the olde, by the remedy firſt prouided in the particular letters, (and neuer the worſe by alias Script.) eaſy to be conferred of any that can reade and write Engliſh, much eaſier to them that haue farder learning. And let not the loſing of a ſuperfluous letter, or a little ſtrike or turne added to a letter in ſuch proper names, be a coulor to make argument to hinder this perfectneſſe in time to come, ſo neceſſarie and profitable to all men.

The dates ſhew cauſe of change.

Some not to ſtumble at a ſtraw, and leape ouer a blocke.

The olde vnperfectnes cauſed great chãge in words.

Alias Dict.

Alias Scrip.

And it is well knowne, that the olde vnperfectneſſe did cauſe the change of the moſt part of thoſe proper names, in diuerſe letters and whole ſillables, and in ſome of them very often: ſo that the conference of euidences in ſome other places and points, made arguments that ſuch diuers writings ſignified but one proper and ſelfe thing, and of late moſt holpen by, alias Dict. which being now written plainely and perfectly with this newe amendment, as the ſame is ſounded and called at this daye, with adding thereunto, alias Script. Thus, or thus, is as ſure a ſalue for perfect continuance for euer, of which

new writing and printing (being once in vſe) the commodity will be ſo manifeſt to all men, that where now a twined thred can ſtay a thouſande from the vſe of it: hereafter a teame of oxen will ſcant plucke one to the olde corrupted and vnperfect vſe againe.

¶ The 11. Chapter, *ſheweth a briefe collection of the whole with* the amended ortography.

This ſum iz ſufficient of itſelf. for the new amendment to be perfectly vzed.

¶ The ſum and effect of the former Tretiz, iz, that ther ar in engliſh ſpech, rrr vij. ſeueral diuizionz in voic, or ſound of ſpech: for which ar neceſſary, rrr vij. ſeueral letterz or figurz, hauing, rrr vij. ſeueral namz agreing to thoz, rrr vij. ſeueral diuizionz of ſoundz in voic: and tho-ſo doutech ther-of, or hath any other dout in confering the wantz and ab-uecz of the old, A, B, C, and this new together, let him rezort to the former part of this Tretie: ther-by he may be fully ſatiſfied in al doutz, and exerciz of the old and new. In the old iz prezent ſauing of ſom charg (to ſuch az hau bookz al'redy) without bying of the new. And in the new iz ſauing of great tym, which iz moz-precious than the ſmal prife of bookz, beſyd the great charg that encræceth in tyme ſpent by yuth, and the ouer-throw of many good wittz, tho faling into diſpair at the firſt, ar hindered ther-by, and many tymz vtterly caſt of, from many good and profitabl exercizez. For this I am abl to ſay (by too-much experience) that yuth loitering vnder color of lærning, iz afterward the moz-vn-wiling and vntoward to other exercizez, to the græt diſ-comfort of their frendz, the græt hinderanc, and too-lat repentanc in them-ſelvz, and the litl profit and qiet eſtat of the comon welth, oftn-tymz ther-by.

The ſingl letterz be thez folowing.

a. b. c. c. ch. d. e. e. f. g. g. h. i. l. l. m. m. n. n. o. o. p. q. r. ſ. ſh. t. th. th. v. y. v. w. wh. x. y. z. vnto thez ar aded: k: of the ſound of: c: and alſo: ph: of the found of: f: and: e: of the ſound of: er.

Which rrr vij. letterz hau paierz to euery of them, (that iz to ſay) other letterz or figurz, tho agreing in nam and ſound to euery of them, do apper betwen the dobl prik folowing: and for their namz ſe before, fol. 21.

Paterȝ of letterȝ.

A a: B b: C c: Cc: Ch ch: D d: Ee æ: E e: F f: G ȝ i ġ: Gg: Hh: I i y: K k: L l: ł: M m: ḿ: N n: ń: O o: ø: P p: Ph ph: Q q: R rz: ŕ: S sz: ß ß: T t: Th th: Th th: U u v: Ų ų ǫ ǭ: Ū ū: W w: Wh wh: X r: Y y: Z z. ad tø thæȝ, ŧ.

rrbiij.cõ ſonantȝ with theiȝ paterȝ.

Of the rl. letterȝ beƒóȝ ſhewed, rrbiij. of them, and theiȝ paterȝ ár caƚed conſonantȝ, which ár thæȝ: b. c. c. ch. d. f. g. ġ. h. k. l. m. n. p. ph. q. r. ſ. ß. t. th. th. v. w. wh. x. y. z.

viij,vowelȝ. iij. haƚf vowelȝ, ŕ.thær-vntø adꝺ.

Other, viij. a. e. i. o. ø. v. ų. ár caƚed vowelȝ, with theiȝ paterȝ.

Other, iij. ł. ḿ. ń. ár caƚed haƚf vowelȝ: ad tø thæȝ: ŕ: and ſoundeꝺ aȝ this ſillabƚ: er: and ſo náméd aƚſo.

vowelȝ of hoȝt ſound, ercept, ŧc.

Thæȝ vowelȝ: a. e. i. y. o. ų. ǫ. ø. ø: ár aƚway of hoȝt ſound: ercept: a. e. i. be doƀƚ thus: aa. ee. iy. yi: oȝ that ón of thæȝ accent pointȝ: ´: ˝: ˆ: be ſett ouer: a: e: y: o: foȝ then be thæȝ of longer ſound, wȝtŋ thus: á: ă: à: and ſo of the reſt, foȝ help in eqiuocy.

The námȝ of thæȝ accentȝ.

I caƚ the firſt, á: a, with accent: the ſecond, ă: a, with doƀƚ accent: the third, à: a, with foȝƀeꝺ accent: and ſo of ǫther vowelȝ ſo nóteꝺ, becauȝ it may help much in eqiuocy.

vowelȝ of long ſound.

And thæȝ, e. ø. v. u. ár aƚway of long ſound, ad tø thæȝ, æ, and aƚſo the haƚf vowelȝ, ƚ. ḿ. ń. ŕ. ár of longer ſound, then any vowel of hoȝt ſound.

viij.diphthongȝ.

When two vowelȝ (oȝ haƚf vowelȝ) com together in ón ſillabƚ, they ár caƚed a diphthong, thær-of ther be in number, viij. ai. ay. ei. ey. oi. ow. oy: ading hær-vntø: ui: ſeldom in ve.

rliiij diuiſionȝ in voic, foȝ engliſh ſpech.

So ading thæȝ ſeuñ mirt ſoundȝ (caƚed diphthongȝ) beƒóȝ wȝtŋ, ther ár in engliſh ſpech, rliiij. ſeueraƚ ſoundȝ in voic, vnder whom aƚ engliſh woꝺȝ and ſillabƚȝ ár ſoundeꝺ and ſpókń: ading hær-vntø the rár diphthong: uy.

Thæȝ diphthongȝ hau paterȝ in ſound, and ther be aƚſo ǫther diphthongȝ, but they hau the ſound of ón of the vowelȝ beƒóȝ ſaiꝺ, aƚ which haƚ be wȝtŋ togeder in ſqárȝ nert vnder: but foȝ the tym in aƚ thæȝ, not that euery diphthong iȝ of aȝ long tym oȝ longer, then any long vowel: ad hær-vntø that haƚf vowelȝ may mák a diphthong after, a, oȝ o, ŧ ár paterȝ tø the ſillabƚȝ in theiȝ ſqárȝ ƒoƚowing.

And hær-in iȝ tø be nóteꝺ, that foȝ lærńoȝȝ, ther iȝ ŧ haƚ be a Pamphlet impȝinteꝺ, conteining bȝefly the effect of this book, ſeruing aƚſo foȝ conferenc with the oƚd oȝtography her-after.

Diph-

Diphthongz and vowelz of on ſoynd.

ai ay	aỵ ayı aẉ	cı ey	eỵ eu ẉ	ó oa	oi oy	oẉ	oỵ ou oẉ ọẉ ỵ ụ ọ ọ̄ ọ̄
ẉi ẉy	ea eæ ę	eỵ eu ỵ u ęẉ	aỻ	aṁ	aṁ aỵn	oṁ oỵn	uy seldoom in vse.

I boroẉ, w, to mák diphthong after vowelz, both for hiz old nám and ve, and for that hiz new nám iz ſoyndęd thær-in, and may help in eqiuocy.

w. boroẉęd to mák diphthong.

Not that, i, y, ỵ, ụ, and any of the half vowelz neuer begin diphthong. Alſo, v, u, ſeldom begin any diphthong. Alſo, ę, ſeldom or neuer beginneth diphthong, except for the help in eqiuocy.

Vowelz begining no diphthong.

Not that ther iz no triphthong in mer english worǯ, thær-for when thre vowelz com togęther, deuyd on of them, and mák the ocher two a diphthong: thær-in not wel that vowelz begin no diphthong (to ſpel and ſoynd worǯ the better) excepting that two half vowelz coming togęther, and, a, or, o, nert befor them may mák a triphthong (that iz) ſoyndęd togęther in on ſillabl: az in cal'n, hol'm.

No triphthong in mer english worǯ, except, l'n: after a, or: o.

Now reſteth to know how to deuyd worǯ into ſillabl'z: for the which, firſt know your conſonantz from the vowelz, and half vowelz and the diphthongz afor-ſaid, and then mark the rulz folowing: thær-in not, that eury vowel and half vowel cauz a ſillabl: except they be in diphthong, and then that diphthong cauzeth a ſillabl: alſo a vowel and a half vowel coming togęther mák a diphthong. And a half vowel coming nert after, r, z, iz móſt tymz in ſillabl with the vowel nert befor, r, az in thæz worǯ, harn, worn, bárn, byrn, dyrl', márl', but móſt tymz eury half vowel iz ſpelęd by it-ſelf, and yet dependeth ſo vpon the conſonant nert befor it in our ſpech, that it ſemeth to be ioined in ſillabl with that conſonant.

Two deuyd ſillabl'z in a worǯ cal'ed ſpeling.

Not farder that worǯ which ar mer english ar móſt of them of on ſillabl': except it be a deryuatiu or declynatiu, or compoynded: which compoſitiu', deryuatiu', and declynatiu', ar æſily deuyded in ſpeling by the natiu english, that hal'arn, bicauz he iz acqeinted with the primitiu

móſt english worǯ ar of on ſillabl': except it be

compoyn ded, deryued, or declyned from an other word.

mitiu and with the ſimpl of euery word, & with the compoſicionz al ſo: but a lærnýor knoweth not the mæning of deryuing, declyning, and compoynding of wordz, yitiu he hau lærned ſom part of the grammar (which by Godz grac, and my ability being furnished, (az I hau good hop) I am fully purpoſed tw ſet furth in print, & that ſpedily): yet may the tædyor ſon acquint him thær-with, hewing him the prik and ſtrykz vzed for them, az in the crampl, & cauz him tw deuyd euery compoynd, primitiu, & ſimpl, az he lærneth twræd, according tw the rulz for ſpeling folowing.

Perfect ortography aideth Grammar much.

But without tru ortography, no perfect grammar may be, & thær-for I frám rulz of deuyding ſillablz in wordz, in ſych order, that the ón may aid & confirm the other: and thær-vpon a perfect dictionary mád accordingly, wil ſtey both together az a third coniunction, ſo fuer agreing together, that thær

Ortography, grammar, and dictionary aid ón the other.

befor-tym english ſpech waz patched and pieced, and vzed ſomtym this way, and ſomtym that way, it may (at the length) com tw a perfect, plain, and æzi dictw the græt comfort, æz, and profit of our own nacion, and the deliht of other, befor amázed, and wæry at the firſt ſiht.

Wordz formed & ſpeld ſom other wyz then our ſpech miht bær for æz in Grammar.

Which rulz for ſpeling (thoh they ſem at the firſt ſiht not tw be ſo perfect and plain az our ſpech requireth) (ye hal vnderſtand) I vz it in this wyz for a mor æz and commodity in the grammar, bicauz I wil auoid many exceptionz thær-by in the grammar rulz: which otherwyz of neceſſity I muſt vz, tw the græter pain of lærnorz: az hal apper mor plainly tw the lærned. And for the help of the vn-lærned, I wil vz this ſtryk, -: between euery compoynded word, and for euery adicion in a declynatiu this ſtryk, ‘, and of deryuatiuz this prik, .: and alſo vnder euery letter in other wordz that begineth a ſillabl, contrary tw the rulz and exceptionz hær-in geun for ſpeling, this ſtryk, ,: which prik and ſtryk, wil not only be a help in lærning tw ræd, but alſo a græt liht tw a lærnor of the grammar, tw know deryued, declyned, and compoynded wordz, and the etimolog of them the better: and not hurtful nor painful tw a wryter or printor, if the ſam prik and ſtryk be vzed in placez nedful for the cauzez afor-ſaid. And now tw my purpoz for ſpeling, the rulz thær-of I wryt in english metr for the bzefnes and æzi remembranc thær-of, az folowęth.

Mót vowelz, hałf vowelz, and diphthongz alſo,
in euery word, ſillablz tw know.

2 For

2 For euery of thæʒ eneræc ſillabl̄ʒ,
among which, not diphthongʒ, and half vowelʒ.

3 For al̄ half vowelʒ ár ſpelꝺ móſt alón:
except they folow a vowel in ón.

4 If that vowelʒ two or thre ſtand along,
let not: i: nor: ỿ begin a diphthong.

5 And in lýk maner, I ſay: e: and: o:
ſeld begin diphthong, if ye ſpel it tru.

6 And triphthong ſeld in engliſh iʒ vzed,
except in wordʒ from ſtrangerʒ deryued.

7 Conſonant twirt vowelʒ ioin to the laſt:
except: r: ioind to the vowel befór:
So móſt tymʒ: w: in diphthong ſet ye myſt,
vnlæſt that: be: befór it, ſtand in ſtór.

8 If conſonantʒ two in midſt of wordʒ be,
deuyd them apart, then ſpel ye truly.

9 If conſonantʒ thre in midſt of wordʒ ſtand,
deuyd the firſt ón, ley two in ón band.

Excepciónʒ.

10 Bet in thæʒ, without, within, and, vpon:
in, out, and on, ár ſpelꝺ tru alón.

11 r, after conſonant, with it iʒ ioind,
and ſo lýk-wýʒ, l, móſt tymʒ we dw fynd.

12 If diuerʒ ſillablʒ be in a word,
let ſillabl̄, be, with nón elc accord.

13 Wordʒ compoundꝺ, formꝺ, or deryuꝺ,
in their ſeueral ſortʒ myſt be deuydꝺ.

14 Compoundʒ hau this mark (-) declýnatiuʒ this (')
deryuatiuʒ this mark (.) tw ſhew that ech iʒ.

15 Bet declýnatiuʒ, deryuatiuʒ tw,
ár ſoundꝺ in voic, az rulʒ befór go.

16 If any half vowel, tw folow: r,
our ſpech ſerueth wel, tw ſpel them togeather.

17 And this ſtrýk (,) iz exception general,
tw ſpel woꝛdz truly, when thæz rulz fail al.

18 Not wel, thér iz neuer tru ſillabl,
without vowel, diphthong, oꝛ half vowel.

19 And thoúh half vowelz be ſpelꝺ beſt alón,
yet the next conſonant it dependeth on.

20 By ez, oꝛ z, the plural tw ges,
whæz ſimplz genitiuz, end éz, oꝛ z.

¶ The 12. Chapter,

ſheweth the vſe of this amendment, by matter in proſe with the ſame ortography, conteining *arguments for the premiſſes.*

An exercýz foꝛ example.

HEr-in iz ſhewed an exercýz of the amended oꝛtography beföꝛ ſhewed, and the be of the pártz, ſtrýkz, and nótz, foꝛ deuýding of ſillablz accoꝛding tw the rulz beföꝛ ſhewed. Whær-in iz tw be noted, that no art, exercýz, miꝛtur, ſcienc, oꝛ occupacion, what-ſoeuer, iz included in ón thing ónly: but hath in it ſeueral diſtinccionz, elementz, prínciplz, oꝛ deuizionz, by the which the ſám cometh tw hiz perfet be. And bicauz the ſingl deuizionz foꝛ english ſpech, ár at this day ſo unperfetly pictured, by the elementz (which we cal letterz) próuýded foꝛ the ſám, (az may apper plainly in this foꝛmer tractic) I hau ſet fuꝛth this woꝛk foꝛ the amendment of the ſám: which I hóp wil be taku in good part accoꝛding tw my mæning: foꝛ that, that it ſhal ſau charge in the elder ſoꝛt, z ſau græt tým in the yuth, tw the græt comodity of al eſtátz, unto whom it iz neceſſary, that thér be a knowledg of their duty, unto God cheflý, and then their duty ón tw an other: in knowing of which duty, conſiſteth the hapi eſtát of manz lýf: foꝛ ignoranc cauzeth many tw go out-of the way, and that of al eſtátz, in whom ignoranc doth reſt: whær-by God iz grætly diſ-plæzed, the comon quietnes of men hindered: græt comon welthz deſtróyed, magiſtrátz

Of profitz the grætteſt iz tw be thoút. Ignoranc cauzeth many tw fal & offend.

giſtrátꝫ diſ-obeied, and inferiorꝫ deſpýzed: pzíuat gain and æz ſoght, and thær-by a comon wo wzoght.

And az the iudgment of the comon welth and wo, doth not ly in pzíuat perſonꝫ, (and ſpeciallý of the inferior ſort) yet ought thér tw be in euerý ón a car of hiz duty, that hiz pzíuat lýf be not contrary tw the comon qietnes, and welth of al men generallý, (and ſpeciallý of the wel minded ſort, thw ár tw be bozn withal in ſom reſpectꝫ for their ignorance, when it ræcheth not tw the geuing occazion of lýk offenc in other: for thw can waſh hiz handꝫ clæn of al faltꝫ?

And ſuerly (in my opinion) az faltꝫ haue their begining of the firſt fal of Adam, ſo iz the ſam encræced by ignorance: thoth ſom would term it tw be the mother of godlines: for if men wær not ignorant, but did know thær-in tru felicity did conſiſt, they would not fal into ſo many erorꝫ, tw diſ-qiet their mýndꝫ, and endanger their bodýz, for tranſitory thingꝫ, and ſom-týmꝫ for very trifliꝫ. Ignorance cauſeth offence. But ſom wil ſay, al thingꝫ in this world ár tranſitory, which I wil confes, az touching al crætarꝫ and creeizeꝫ in the ſam.

Yet the gift of ſpech and wzýting, iz lýkliſt tw continu with the laſt, az long az ther iz any being of man: and for that, it iz the ſpecial gift of God, thær-by we be inſtructed of our dutiz from tým tw tým, both now, haue ben, and ſhal be az long az ther iz any being of man, let vs vz the ſam in the perfetest we, for æz, profit, and continuance: which this amendment wil perform in engliſh ſpech, and hindereth not the ræding and wzýting of other langageꝫ: for I haue left out no letter before in we. And thoth we dw ſom-what vary from other nationꝫ in the náming of ſom letterꝫ, (ſpeciallý thær we haue differing ſoundꝫ in vaie) yet ther iz no falt in it, az long az we vz námꝫ agreing tw our own langag: and in other langageꝫ, let vs vz námꝫ according tw the ſound of the ſam langag, that we would lærn, if they be prouýded of ſufficient letterꝫ: and if the ortography for their langag be vn-perfet, thw ned tw be offended, if we (for ſpedi lærning) vz figurꝫ and námꝫ of letterꝫ, according tw the ſoundꝫ of their ſpech.

Letterꝫ muſt be perfet both for æz, profit, and continuance. This new amendment hindereth not the we of other langageꝫ. Letterꝫ doblꝫ or trebl ſounded in Latin.

The Latin may remain az it doth, becauz it iz vzed in ſo many contrýz, and that bokꝫ printed in England may be vzed in other contriz, and lýk-wýz the printing in other contriz, may be vzed her: but if a tædhor (for the æz of a yong engliſh lærnor of the Latin) dw ad the ſtrýk tw, c.g.i.v. becauz of their diuerz ſeueral ſoundꝫ, + nám th, az it wær but on letter, az th: and ſay that: u: after: q: iz ſuperfluos:

ſſuos: and thaṅg: ʒ: for: ſ: ſo ſoundeꝺ betwen twꝺ vowelʒ, thꝺ coulꝺ iuſtly fynꝺ fault with-al: when the Latin iʒ ſo ſoundeꝺ by ꝑs engliſh: which ꝑperfetnes muſt be máꝺ plain by ón way or ǫther to a lærńor, and muſt be ꝺonn, either by perfet figur of perfet nám agreing to hiʒ ſound in a worꝺ, or by doꝺbl náming of letterʒ doꝺbl ſoundeꝺ: otherwyʒ, the lærńor muſt of neceſſity lærń by rót, ges, and long vꝺ: aʒ our nacion waʒ ꝺriuen to ꝺo in lærńing of engliſh ſpech, which waʒ harꝺer to be lærńeꝺ, (thóuh he had the ſound and vꝺ thær-of from hiʒ infancy) than the Latin, thær-of he ꝑnderſtꝺ neuer a worꝺ, nor ſhant hearꝺ any worꝺ thær-of, ſoundeꝺ in al hiʒ lyf be-for: the rezń hær-of waʒ, becauʒ the letterʒ in ꝺe for Latin, ꝺid almoſt furniſh euery ſeueral diuiʒion in the ſam ſpech: excepting the doꝺbl ſoundeꝺ letterʒ aſor-ſaid: which doꝺbl and treꝺbl ſounding (no ꝺoyt) grew by corrupting the ſam from tym to tym, by ǫther nacionʒ, or by the Latinʒ themſelvʒ mingled with ǫther nacionʒ: for (I ſuppoſ) the Italian ꝺoth not at this day mák it: a conſonant, befor any vowel, and geu ꝑto it the ſound of: g: aʒ we engliſh ꝺo alwaiʒ in that plac: but máketh it a ſillabl of it-ſelf, aʒ in this worꝺ: iacob: of thre ſillablʒ, in Latin: iacobus of four ſillablʒ: ʒ we engliſh ſay, iacob: of two ſillablʒ, iacobys of thre ſillablʒ: and in mer engliſh: Jámʒ: of ón ſillabl: the Italian alſo for the ſound of our: g: wrytech gi: which iʒ not vʒed in the Latin, but: g: ónly for thoʒ two ſoundʒ of, g, and, g: or, i, befor, a, o, u, and ſomtym befor, e, in Latin: by which we may alſo ges, that, c, in Latin at the beginig had the ſound of, k, ónly, for that, that the Latin hath the ſound of: k: and no ǫther letter yelꝺeꝺ that ſound, but, c, ónly in the Latin: except: qu: ſupplied the room ſom tym: for the Latin receiu not, k, into the number of their letterʒ. And for the hiſing ſound of, c, (thóuht rather to be crept in by litl and litl) the Latin waʒ ſufficiently prouiꝺeꝺ by their letter, ſ, tography, vʒ in the ſound of, ʒ, then, ſ, cometh betwen two vowelʒ: which, ʒ, iʒ thóuht to be no Latin letter: and thær-for it may be thóuht that the Latin rihtly ſoundeꝺ ꝺid not yeld ſo gróning a ſound in their hiſing ſound of: ſ.

And for our thre ſoundʒ vʒeꝺ in, b, the French ꝺo at this day vʒ ónly two ꝑto it: that iʒ, the ſound agreing to hiʒ old and continueꝺ nám, and the ſound of the conſonant, v, thær-by we may alſo ges, that the Latin at the begining vʒeꝺ, b, for the ſound of the conſonant: and

Why Latin waʒ æʒier to be lærńeꝺ than engliſh befor-tym.

A ges for the abuſeʒ in Latin.

ſ. ſoundeꝺ for, ʒ.

The frech thoʒ ſound we engliſh ꝺo moſt tymʒ in the Latin, and in our old or-

vʒ, v, in ij. ſoundʒ ónly, and for the iij. ſound, vʒeth the dipthong ou.

and ꝑẏed: u: for the ſound of the vowel.

But how-ſoeuer dobl or trebl ſounding of letterꝫ cám in: why iz it not lawfyl tw encræc letterꝫ and figurꝫ, when ſoundꝫ in ſpech ar encræced? for ſpech waz cauz of letterꝫ: the which how-ſoeuer firſt inuented, he had a regard tw the diuiziwnꝫ that miht be mád in the voic, and waz wiling tw prouyd for euery of them, az wel az for on, or ſom of them: and if (ſinc that tym) the ſoundꝫ in voic haue ben found tw be many mo and diuerꝫ, among ſom other pepl, why ſhuld not letterꝫ be accepted, tw furniſh that langag which iz prper tw a godly and ciuil nacion of continual gouernment, az this our nacion iz? and the better iz, and euer hal be if lærning (with Godꝫ grac) flouriſh in the ſám: the ground of which lærning, and the be and continuanc thær-of iz letterꝫ, the vn-perfetnes thær-of ouer-threw many good witꝫ at their begining, and waz cauz of long tym loſt in them that ſpedd beſt. Spech waz cauz of letterꝫ.

The Latin waz móſt-æzi tw vs engliſh tw be lærned firſt, bicauz of xxj. letterꝫ, viij. or viiij. wær perfetly perfect, agreing in nám and ſound, and no letter miſplaced, ſuperfluos, or ſounded, and not wrytn, except in abreuiacionꝫ, and except by miſ-uſ (az I tak it) we engliſh ſounded, ignarus, az, ingnarus: magnus, az mangnus. Alſo lignum, az lingnum, and ſo of other wordꝫ, thær a vowel cám nert befor: g: in on ſillabl, and: n: began an other ſillabl folowing: alſo the vn-perfet letterꝫ of dobl or trebl ſound in Latin, had on of thoz ſoundꝫ, agreing tw the nám of them, ſo ther wanted but fiu or ſix figurꝫ or letterꝫ tw furniſh euery ſeueral diuizion of the voic in the Latin, az we engliſh ſound the ſám: which be thæꝫ, c. g. i. y. v. (tw be ſuppoſed rather ab-uſed by chang of tym, than ſo vn-certein at the begining) beſydꝫ this, the Latin hath the aſpiracion or letter (h) very ſeldom after any conſonant in on ſillabl, and that after: t: in the ſound of: th: only and after: c: in the ſound of: h: only, and after: r: in the ſound of: r: only, in a few wordꝫ deryued from the grek: neither hath the Latin the ſound of, ch. e. w. ſh. th. tw. th. y. (nor the ſound of the thre half vowelꝫ, l. m. n. in the perfet ſound of engliſh ſpech) neither in ſingl letter, ſillabl, nor ſound in word: al which ar very comon in engliſh ſpech. Why Latin waz æzi tw be redd. The Latin hath not xj. ſoundꝫ vzed in engliſh ſpech. Engliſh patched vp in wryting and printing.

Wær-for the Latin techerꝫ, with Latin ortography, did not (nor could) ſufficiently furniſh engliſh ſpech with letterꝫ, but patched it vp az wel az they could (or at the leſt, az wel az they would) but nothing

perfet for englih ſpech : as appereth by the former tractic, ſo that of, xxvij. ſcuerall diuiſions in voic for englih ſpech, only thes ſix, a.b.d. f.k.r. wer perfetly perfet, and ther-by xxj. diuiſions in voic vnperfetly furniſhed : ther-of ſom ar vtterly wanting, ſom dobl or trebl ſounded, and ſom miſ-named, beſyd ſom miſ-placed, ſom wrytn, and not ſounded, and ſom ſounded, that ar not wrytn. Which vn-perfetnes mad the natiu englih to ſpend long tym in lærning toræd and wryt the ſam (and that chefly by rot) holpn by continuall exercis before had in his erſ, by hearing other, and by his own vſe of ſpæking, which he was fain to læn mor vntō, than to the gyding of the old ortography, ſo far vn-perfet for englih ſpech : which help of exercyſ before hewed in the natiu englih, the ſtranger was vtterly void of, beſyd ſom ſtrang diuiſions of ſounds in voic in englih ſpech, among stranger, vtterly vn-nzed : which cauzed them at the firſt ſiht, not only to caſt the book away, but alſo to think and ſay, that our ſpech was ſo rud and barbaros, that it was not to be lærnd, by wryting or printing : which diſpair, many of our own nacion (willing to lærn) did fal into : for the mor-willing he was to folow the nam of the letter, the farder-of he was, from the tru ſound of the word : and acting her-in to an vn-pacient and vn-diſcret tachor, many good with wer ouer-thrown in the begining, whō (otherwyſ miht hau gon forward, not only inræding and wryting their natiu langag, but alſo (by the ability of their freind) proceded in græter doing, to their own profit, and ſtey in the comon welth alſo : of which ſort, wer the yuth of nobl blud, and ſuch as had parent of grat ability : whos parent (throth tender lou) coud not hardly enfor them to træd that painful may : and the yuth finding it hard, and ther-by had no deliht ther-in, took any the leſt occaſion to be occupied otherwyſ : ther-by knowledg was laking in ſuch, in whom the comon welth (for their ability and credit) required moſt, and ſuch as by al ræzn miht be liht to gyd other, and ſtei to vp-hold other, hau ben driun many tym to be gyded by other their far-inferiors : whō (for neceſſity or other occaſion) many tym ab-uſ doing priuat, and ſomtym pertaining to the comon welth, which is chefly maintened by lærning (God grac be for al thing) preferd) : which lærning in the inferiors, cauſeth du obedienc toward the ſuperiors, and being in the ſuperiors tacheth du gouernment, and finally tacheth al eſtat to liu in on vnity of the eſtat of the comon welth, euery eſtat in their degre and caling, not with-

out

only ſix letters perfetly perfet : a. b.d.f. k.r.

Vn-perfet for vs englih, much harder to ſtrangers.

Englih condemned as rud and barbaros

The beſt wit and will moſt ab-uſed.

Lærning the qiet ſtey of al comon welth.

out the particular profit, quietnes, and sak-gard of euery estát: Wher-vnto if I hau aded any thing by this my amendment of ortography, for the de and profit of lernárz, and the sám accepted accordingly, I wil not ónly spedily impárt the Grammar, but also put my helping hand vnto a necessary Dictionary, agreing to the sám, if God lend me lyf, and that I may be æzed in the burdn, that duty by natur compeleth me specially to ták car of.

¶ The 13. Chapter,

Sheweth the vse of this amendment, by matter in verse with the same ortography.

ALl grætest thingz depend of smal, the longest thingz il bredd:
Dw hew in tym, that doth befal, throth fallz to-lát espyd.
Az tymz and sæzńz hau their cours, and may not be reuokt:
so euery thing, az tym wil seru, must hau hiz cours and lót.
The harboured sed, in erthly bed, in winter skárs appearz:
the spring begun, it stretcheth furth, and groweth to encræs.
The somer com, it shewth plain, hiz natur and hiz kynd:
and spræddeth furth, after hiz sort, æch thing az ze may fynd.
Then autum or the rypyng tym, when æch thing profit yeldz:
doth bid the harvest hy him fast, to rid thoz frutful feldz.
And az they be, ze must them ták, contented with their kynd:
the tym iz past, ze may not look, for other than ze fynd.
The negligens, of the tym past, can not recouerd be:
how grætly then, ekem we ought, æch tym, we plainly se.
The wedz into good cozn then, in no wyz may be turnd:
that in tym past, wel weded might, hau ben, and also burnd.
That afterward, no sed therof, might fal into the ground:
and ouercom the puer grain, that choked ele iz found.
This sed I mæn examplifiz, ther-of som mák liht forz:
which rankleth wors, than did the wed, the it had most hiz cours:
And som wedz ar, so lyk good grain, hardly to be discernd:
vntil they fræt the cozn away, the wyli for iz couched.
¶ Wo ensamplz of manz natur, which doth mych-mor digres:
from hiz tru háp, with rezn holp, than doth the brutih bæst.
Or yet the gras, erb, bush, or tre, which labor of manz hand:
doth chang into a better de, the best that may be found.

Yet

Yet al̃ thæz muſt be vzd in tym: the wyld bæſt not ſo tám
wil be, then he iz handl̃d old, az then he ſykz hiz dám.
The gras hath tyme ſuccord tw be: for beſt erbz ſedz ár ſown:
the crokęd crab-tre iz mad ſtrait, by grafing thær-vpon.
Yet yeldeth not it the lyk frut, az móſt tymz dwth the tre:
that both the ſtok, and graf iz known, of long tym gwd tw be.
What better graf, can be in man, than God hath graft him-ſelf:
which iz hiz reẏnabl̃ ſowl, tw gyd thær-by hiz lyf.
This graf, excelceth al̃ other, the bothz thær-of far ſtrech:
the fair branchez of the tám, on al̃ the erth dwth ræch.
Whwz twigz (I ſay) that ſmal̃eſt be, dw oft tymz fel the ſmart:
before the branchez or the bothz, dw fel that iz their hurt.
At length al̃ fynd, & know riht wel, the fræting cancerd wozm:
from twig tw branch, from branch tw both, ye tw the ſtem dwth
Wær-by infected iz this tre, græt pity tw behold: (ryn.
vntil the grafor ſend ſom sal̃u, this cancerd wozm tw mold.
The læuz her-of be of ſmal̃ fóze, and wau az dwth the wynd:
yet bewtify, and hadow æk, al̃ that iz clad with rynd.
And if thæz læuz, in any part, the caterpiller byt:
dwth not the twigz, and branchez which, ár næreſt tak a bliht?
The bydz her-of, then they be ſmal̃, then ſoneſt they tak harm:
by emot, moyc, and ſmal̃ birdz bil, thær-of iz gwd tw warn.
And oft the bloſſom being blown, móſt-lyk a plæzant flower:
iz by the froſt, and nozth-eſt wynd, conſumed in on owr.
So that vntil the tám be ryp, how iz the tám ſubiect?
tw much miſ-hap, if God dw not, æch tym her-in direct.
This tre thær-for ſuccozd muſt be, bicauz it iz of pryc?
for God him-ſelf did graf the tám, tw grow in paradyc.
¶ And az memberz in diuerz partz, for neceſſary be:
and other thingz for comlines, of body adrd iz.
And æch part hath hiz proper gift, and ſeueral̃ wozking:
and æch on other dw depend, without any ſeuring.
So let vs al̃ contented be, without grydg or diſdain:
for no eſtát of God iz mád, az thoh it wær in vain.
And let vs al̃ of that eſtát, ſoeuer that we be:
ſet helping hand, and wiling ſtey, t'vp-hold this gwdly tre.
æch man amending firſt him-ſelf, tw other with no il:
not on I mis, I ſpæk tw al̃, tw liu in erth that wil.

Neglect

Neglect not duty in your life, I say, by on and on:
al ar included, mark it wel, how can then liu alón:
What emperour, king, or princ is ther, whos gouernmẽt can mis
a pepl, that he gouern may, to hew that his power is.
And yet thou he, nert God sett be, on erthly things to rein:
how can he se, except he hau, mo iys than ar his own:
And ærs also, with fet, and hands, and mouthes that hau skil:
to spy, to hear, to go, to run, to execut his wil.
A pepl can a rulor lak, no mór than hep a hærd:
how laking, they scatterd must be, their spoil must neds then bred.
The wulf, the for, the gray also, and other, wer ful bold:
the hep-hærd being at his rest, if no dog kep the fold,
And bark, when that they do approch, and so the hep-hærd warn:
that he awák, may from his rest, to sau his hep from harm.
So that the hep bereft be not, of the yung tender lamb:
nor yet the lamb mád dezolat, of his natural dam.
Wær-by græt lamentacion, within the fold may rys:
such az hau pety wil then sih, to hear the woful note.
God grant our Qen within hir relm, so gouern may and rul:
that long he may remain with ys, and we hir subiects tru.
And that æch on with other may, so læd a godly lif:
that perfet lou, and frendship both, may driu away al strys.
Then hal this yl of græt Britain, be thrie bless at Gods hand:
with his grác, welth, and quietnes, and lou, of thærs the band.

FINIS.

¶ A Table declaring the contents and ſpeciall *points of this amendment of ortography.*

The firſt Chapter, fol.1. ſheweth the olde, A, B, C, and cauſe of amendment of the ortography, and that both may be vſed for a time, and eaſily conferred any time hereafter.

The 2. Chap. fol.2. ſheweth that Latine wordes vſed in this worke, with new ortography, is not to change ortography for Latine (or other language) but for examples ſake, how we Engliſh ſounde the ſame, and that meere Engliſh wordes, are to be moſt accepted of vs Engliſh, eaſieſt to be ruled by Grammar for Engliſh.

The 3. Chap. fol.3. ſheweth the wants, abuſes, and vnperfectnes of the olde ortography for Engliſh ſpeech, at this day in vſe, and how it is amended by perfect letter, of perfect name, perfectly agreeing to the ſound in voice, and that by examples given vpon euery letter particularly, and how we Engliſh ſounde thoſe letters in Latine at this day.

The 4. Chap. fol.14. ſheweth that but fiue letters are perfectly perfect in the olde ortography, that is to ſay, all the other are either double ſounded or miſnamed, and perſwadeth change for reaſonable and great cauſes, and that learners of this amendment may vſe the olde, though the eaſie conference of both neere agreeing.

The 5. Chap. fol.15. ſheweth the ſuperfluous letters not ſounded: the miſplaced, ſome ſounded and not written, and how abreuiations are to be allowed: and that, h, is ſome time ſeuered from the conſonant ſet before it, and ſometime vnſounded, in the olde ortography.

The 6. Chap. fol.19. ſheweth how the old ortography may be vſed in time to come, with helpe to ſtraungers, alſo ſheweth the A. B. C. of this amendment, with their names, and which are conſonants, and which are vowels, and ſheweth of diphthongs, & that difference of paiers of letters, may make difference in figure for writing or printing equiuoces, with examples for the proofe of eight vowels in Engliſh ſpeech.

The 7. Chap. fol.24. ſheweth examples of wordes with this amended ortography, and the right vſe of the vowels, halfe vowels, and diphthongs, both by equiuoces, wordes of meere ſounde, and other: a great eaſe to the ſtraunger that would learne Engliſh.

The 8. Chap. fol.30. ſheweth the paiers, halfe paiers, and as halfe paiers of letters, and the placing of paiers, with their additions in name,

name, and wordes for examples of euery of them particularly.

The 9. Chap. fol. 35. speaketh of rules for spelling, following, fol. 46. & sheweth wordes for example of compositiues, derisatiues, and declinatiues, with the notes in figure for the same: whereby that part of the Grammar called Etimologe, is greatly opened for English speech, with examples of wordes of the hardest soundes to strangers vsed in English speech.

The 10. Chap. fol. 40. sheweth the commodity of letters, and the easie conference of this amendment with the olde orthography, and that records, euidences, &c. may remaine as they be, and so continued still in vse: a comparison betweene speech and writing: and how the olde and new should be taught in learning of them.

The 11. Chap. fol. 42. is all printed with this amendment, and sheweth a briefe collection of the whole worke: that is the A. B. C. and for their names looke in the table before, fol. 21. concluding that all resteth in the true naming of the letters, and to know the vowels, halfe vowels, and diphthongs, with their times in sound of the voice: with rules for spelling: and that orthography, grammar, and dictionary, be three strong coniunctions: whereof, orthography must be first, the grammar already promised by this author, with his aide to a dictionary.

The 12. Chap. fol. 47. sheweth the vse of this amendment in prose, with the amended orthography, with the vse of notes and pricks necessary in grammar, wherein are conteined arguments for the premisses, and that no other language is hindered or chaunged in vse hereby: and the cause why Latine was easier to learne than English: and that in English are 11. soundes in voice, not vsed in the Latine, and that speech was the cause of letters, and therfore letters must followe the speech, and not contrarily.

Finally, the 13. Chap. fol. 52. sheweth the vse of this amended orthography by verse, printed with the same orthography. And thereunto is ioined examples of writting of the same orthography.

The names of the letters according to this amendment of ortography, appeare in this Table, by the which ye may name the letters in the written Copies following.

a / a	b / b	cée / c	ké / c	ché / ch	d / d	e : ea / e : æ	é / e
f / f	gée / g	ga / g tyrń a into e.	hée / h	i / i	k / k	l / l	yl / ł
m / m	ym / ḿ	n / n	yn / ń	o / o	between o : ɤ : ɒ / ɷ	p / p	phée / ph
qué / q	r / r	er / ɾ	ſ / ſ	ſhé / ſh	t / t	thée / th	thœf / th
v / v	oy / o̧	vée / v̈	wé / w	whé / wh	r / ɾ	yé / y	zée / z

HEre haue ye, gentle Reader, the vſe of this amended ortography, in the Romaine, Italian, Chauncerie, and Secretarie handes, by the examples of which, any other hande may eaſily be framed with this ortography: aſſuring you that the ſame hands, being written with the pen, doe excell theſe printed. Which written hands, and the Court hand alſo, you may at any time hereafter ſée, at the houſe of the Printer of this worke, who (as alſo the Author of this worke) deſireth to be borne withall for a time, if any figure or letter be not in his perfectneſſe, for the charge is not ſmall, that bringeth all thinges to perfectnes in ſuch caſes. Hereafter (by the grace of God and your good accepting of this) greater charges ſhall not want to the full perfecting hereof

a.b.c.ć.ch.d:e.æ.ę.f.g.g.h.i.k.l.ł.m.m.n.n.o.œ.
p.ph.q.r.ŕ.ſ.ſh.t.th.ţh.v.y.v́.w.wh.x.y.z.ȝ.ꝛ

A.a:B.b:C.c:Ć.ć:Ch.ch:D.d:E.e.æ:Ę.ę:F.f:G.g:Ǧ.ǧ.
I.i:H.h:J.j.y:K.k:L.l.ł:M.m.ḿ:N.n.ń:O.o.œ:P.p:
Ph.ph.f:Q.q:R.r:ŕ:S.ſ.s.ȝ:Sh.ſh.sh:T.t:Th.th:Ţh.ţh.ţ:
V.v.u:V́.v́.ú.o̧.œ̧.ꝏ:V́.v́.ŭ:W.w:Wh.wh:X.x:Y.y:z.ż:

He lýk adićionz ár vzęd, in this new amendment,
With lýk ſtrykȝ, prikȝ, & nótȝ alſo, with lýk vę of accent,
In wrýţń hād, az in the print, no-ţhing wantţh, but cōſent.

a.b.c.ć.ch.d:e.æ:ę.f.g.ǧ.h.i.k.l.ł:m.ḿ.n.ń.o.œ.p.ph.
q.r.ŕ.ſ.ſh.t.th.ţh.v.v́.ŭ.w.wh.x.y.z.ȝ.ꝛ.

A.a:B.b:C.c:Ć.ć:Ch.ch:D.d:E.e.æ:Ę.ę:F.f:G.g.Ǧ.ǧ.
J.i:H.h:J.j.y:K.k:L.l.ł:M.m:ḿ:N.n:ń:O.o:œ:P.p:
Ph.ph.f:Q.q:R.r:ŕ:S.ſ.s.ȝ:Sh.ſh.sh:T.t:Th.th:Ţh.ţh.ţ:V.v.
u:V́.v́.ŭ.o̧.œ̧.ꝏ:V́.v́.ŭ:W.w:Wh.wh:X.x:Y.y:Z.z.ż:ȝ:ꝛ.

How thæz figurz yntoo your siht, at first sęm ţoo be ſtrańg,
Ye may ſoon fýnd by litl hęd, they dоo no far way rańg
From the old vzd ortography, grət gayn iz in the chańg.

He yn-lærńęd sórt may be excuzęd,
Not wrýţing the nótȝ in grammar vzęd.

a.b.c.e.ch.d.e.æ.e.f.g.g.h.i.k.l.l.m.m.n.n.o.oo.
p.ph.q.l.l.r.sh.t.th.th.v.v.y.z.

A.a:B.b:C.c:C.e:C.t:Ch.ch:D.d:E.e.æ:E.e:ff.f.fi:G.g.
G.g:H.i:h:I.i.y:K.k:l:l:m.m:m:N.n:n:O.o:oo:P.p:ph.
q:R.r:S.s.c:Sh.sh:T.t:Th.th:Th.th:
V.v.u:W.w.u:Y.y:Z.z:ꝛ

Che Printer noz the Writer yet, Will co their áit defend,
Whit that com figmit hei-in eith they mýsh in tym too mend
And if com Word in quantity goo mis-lyk com mán mýnd
Che Litter qadeth paidis tyl a Dictionary end
Chez Doctr ethen no Doubt god Bil hiz aydyntoo pro cess

a.b.c.e.ch.d:e.æ:e.f.g.g.h.i.k.l.l.m.m.n.n.o.oo.p.ph.
q.r.r.s.sh.t.th.th.v.v.w.w.wh.z.y.z.ꝛ

A.a:B.b:C.c:C.e:Ch.ch:D.d:E.e.æ:E.e:ff.f.fi:G.g
G.g:H.i:h:I.i.y:K.k:L.l:l:M.m:m:N.n:n:O.o:oo:
P.p:Ph.ph:R:Q.q:R.r:r:S.s.c:Sh.sh:T.t:Th.th:Th.th:
V.v.u:W.w.u:Y.y:Z.z:ꝛ

The shárp of E, that hee dooth shew, with consonant this sound,
On letters sound is only yeldz, before in Ae devided,
The accent or the turned shárp, or comma set before,
Teacheth you playn the doll sound of letterz old too know,
But thez three/mest/·/</-/ doo mak no sound for grammar
(nor they grow

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